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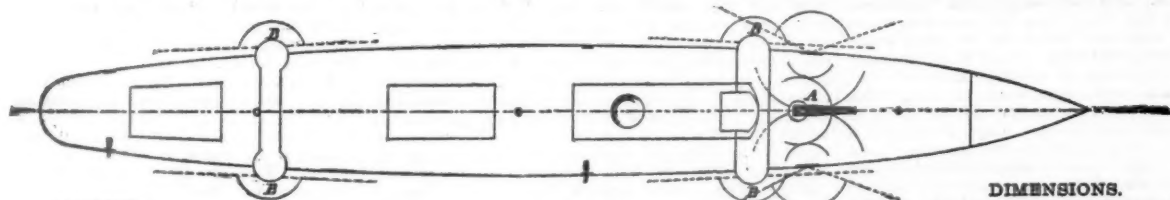
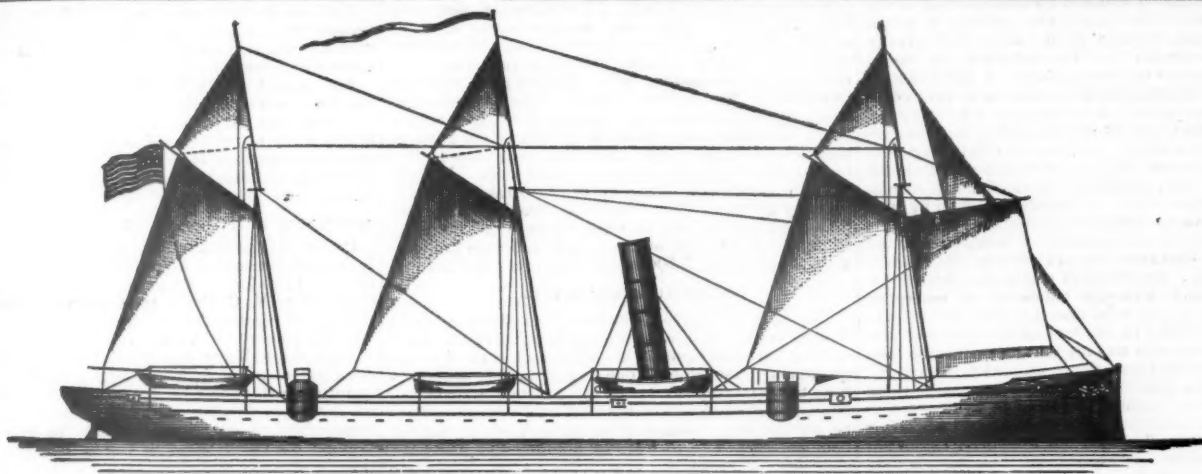
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LAUNCH OF THE DOLPHIN.

We give with this number a cut of the *Dolphin*, which was successfully launched at the shipyard of John Roach, Chester, Penn., on Saturday last, April 12, in the presence of Secretary Chandler, Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, ex Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, Rear-Admiral Simpson, president of the Naval Advisory Board, and Messrs. Henry Steers, Miles Coryell, Chief Engineer Henderson, Lieutenant-Commander Barber, Naval Constructor Fernald, members of the Board. A number of naval officers were also present, including the inspectors of the work on the cruisers, Constructors Hanscom and Hoover and Chief Engineers Wharton, McNary and Morley. The fine appearance of the *Dolphin* excited much praise. She was examined in all parts by the Secretary of the Navy, who exhibited great interest in the details of the steel boilers now on the dock ready to go on board and the machinery partly erected in the shop. He also inspected the cruisers *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago*, now on the stocks in frame and partly plated, and went on board the *Puritan*, which is receiving her boilers and machinery under a contract made last summer. The machinery will soon be completed, but the *Puritan* will still be without the armor and turrets necessary to render her an effective vessel. The *Dolphin* is the first sea-going vessel constructed completely of mild steel, ever built in this country. A large part of the steel used in the construction of this vessel was rolled at Mr. Roach's mill in Thurlow, two miles from Chester, and the steel rivets, never before used in shipbuilding in this country, were made at his works in that city.

The draught of water of the *Dolphin* as she lies at the dock is almost precisely what the calculations showed, so that thus far everything augurs well for the trial of the ship complete, which it is expected will take place within three months. She will be completed at Chester ready for her trial trip, which will take place at Narragansett Bay over the measured mile which has just been laid off by naval officers for such experiments.

COMMODORE CONNER IN MEXICO.

"PARKER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 23 Capt. Parker asks: "Am I right in my facts in relation to the conduct of the war by him?" (Commodore Conner). That is, did he not carry it on in a languid and improper manner? I reply: I think not, because during the favorable season of the year for aggressive action my father had not the force to be aggressive with, nor had he a force fully adequate to achieve the ends desired during the entire term of his command (1); in fact such a force was not possessed by the Navy Department at that time (see the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1846). Capt. Parker further asks: "Am I correct in my inference that he lacked moral courage?" That depends on what moral courage is: the yielding of one's principles to popular outcry, or steadfastness in maintaining them through an avalanche of abuse? Proceeding, Capt. Parker calls attention to the fact that the letters cited by me in the JOURNAL of Feb. 3 were (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) written either before the war or very soon after it broke out.

This is perfectly true; but, nevertheless, these letters apply to the entire term of my father's command in the Gulf. It is also true that the squadron was reinforced, but never to such an extent as to warrant an attempt at the reduction of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by it alone.

The fact that the Department considered the naval force in the Gulf not sufficient for such a purpose applies to the whole period of the war, taking into consideration all and every reinforcement it ever received.

These reinforcements were ample, and suited exactly to the purpose for which they were intended, namely, to sweep the coast, but not to reduce San Juan d'Ulloa by deliberate bombardment alone. They had been suggested to the Department by Commodore Conner at an early date, and again and again requested, as his despatches show, for the purpose of sweeping the coast and taking possession of every port accessible at once in the first year of the war; but, as he lets us know in

one of his letters, these plans, for quick, sharp work in the beginning of the war were all frustrated, and forever lost to him by the delay in sending the proper flotilla and by the neglect in providing its steamers with coal in advance of their arrival. (Commodore Conner to Secretary of Navy, Oct. 8, 1846.) These reinforcements did come at last, too late for Commodore Conner, but just at the proper season of the year, in the very nick of time for Commodore Perry, and it was the possession of this ample force that gave him the power to exercise his natural abilities. Perry had served as second in command in my father's squadron during the fall of 1846. Finding little to do, owing to the dangerous season of northers (winter), and but scant means to do that little with, he returned to the North about the 1st of January, 1847. He was not, like my father, chained to the Gulf for a number of years by a series of events, and, hence, his action in respect to it was free; and, therefore, believing him to be a sensible man, I think he never would have gone back to it had he not known that means sufficient to subjugate the coast were sure to arrive at the right time in the spring of 1847, and that the President, alarmed by the reports he received of my father's broken health and alleged physical inability, (2) had determined to place him in the chief command.

Capt. Parker says, referring to Comdr. Tattnall's letter: "Mr. Conner should recollect that men do not feel called upon to defend a successful commander." It seems to me that Capt. Parker has not read with sufficient care, otherwise he would neither receive nor impart a false impression. Capt. Tattnall says distinctly: "Commodore Conner's reputation requires no support from me or from others," for he considered him (Conner) "worthy of the very highest regard as an officer." Capt. Tattnall was not defending failure, but doing what I am doing now—protesting against misunderstanding and disparagement arising from impudence and imperfect knowledge, while, at the same time endeavoring to place matters yet misunderstood by many, though not by all, in a proper light.

The next sentence of Capt. Parker's letter is certainly

clever, combining as it does an amusing (8) mixture of humility, self-satisfaction and satire. Nevertheless, I repeat my assertion, and with emphasis: "No man's opinion is more valuable than the Hon. John Y. Mason's;" because, supposing him to have been a man but of ordinary capacity, his position as Secretary of the Navy, at periods before, during and after the war, afforded him such intimate and exclusive knowledge thereof, and of the officers engaged therein, that his position as an authority thereon is unrivalled. Hence, I think, I have not exceeded bounds in my estimate of his opinion, particularly since he distinctly says that his good opinion of Commodore Conner as an officer was confirmed by a careful review of his correspondence made for the special purpose of re-testing his character and conduct in the Gulf. (See Mr. Mason's letter, as quoted by me, in the JOURNAL of Feb. 2, 1884.)

Of course there was dissatisfaction throughout our country, and among the officers of the Gulf Squadron, in the first year of the war; that is always the case when more is expected than there is either time or means to accomplish. But if anyone supposes that dissatisfaction and disappointment formed the share of the nation, exclusive of the Commodore, and that he rested in peaceful, quiet inaction from choice, he is greatly mistaken. No one felt the dissatisfaction and disappointment natural to the circumstances of the situation more than he, the commander-in-chief of a force comparatively considerable in numbers, but, from its character, unfitted for the work desired, and by the mass expected. And this was not all; worn by long service in an unhealthy climate, subject at times to most violent physical pain from attacks of tic-douloureux, misunderstood, misrepresented, continually attacked by jealousy and ignorance, he was frequently annoyed and his plans endangered by insubordination, inexperience, and the reckless, foolhardy daring of ignorance and conceit. These, it is true, are common accompaniments of juvenile valor; and, although indicative of enterprise and spirit, they are not to be tolerated in a regular force, but must be repressed in the interest of order and subordination. That such was my father's conviction, and that his action was in accordance therewith, I have no doubt, for with him there was but one rule in these matters: Absolute obedience. (4.)

So far as I am concerned, I shall not pass over either my father's "refusal" to send men to General Taylor nor his "delay" in the boat expedition. In the first instance, he very properly remembered that his men were sailors not soldiers. Not intended for land operations, they were so ignorant of infantry drill and tactics that their presence with the Army in the field would have been an embarrassment, not a reinforcement. One has only to turn to pp. 50 and 51 ("Recollections") to see that my father was right when he said, "One regiment of cavalry could cut them to pieces," and thus irretrievably cripple his squadron. Capt. Parker states that Commodore Conner landed on this occasion "some twelve hundred" men. He has since acknowledged to me that he overestimated the number by at least four hundred. My father, in his despatch of May 9, 1846, states that the number was five hundred (Exec. Doc., No. 1, 13 Cong., 2d Sess., p. 1162). I have reason to believe that, in consequence of the want of muskets and infantry equipments, his landing force never exceeded five or six hundred men.

Touching the "delay" of the boat expedition up the Rio Grande, I must say that, surely, the judgment of an officer capable of such excellent seamanship as recounted, at p. 42 of the "Recollections," may be relied on as to the advisability of attempting to cross a dangerous bar, particularly since that officer was familiar with the character of the coast, not only from long service on it during the period under consideration, but also by service rendered there in former years. I will add, for those unacquainted with the fact, that the bars of the Gulf coast are particularly dangerous.

Capt. Parker asks: "What had the squadron accomplished up to that time?"—that is, during Commodore Conner's command, and then, citing himself as his authority by referring to his own book, answers, in effect, Next to nothing. Well, had it been actually nothing, sensible and well informed persons would not have been surprised, because, when there is nothing to do with, nothing can be done. My father had not the means to accomplish the ends desired. As for the ships of his squadron, though perfectly fitted to engage others of their rate, they were not powerful enough to reduce San Juan d'Ulloa by bombardment, while they drew too much water to even come near the coast in some places, let alone cross the bars and ascend the rivers. Hence his ships were powerless for attack, only useful for blockade, and even for this their number was insufficient, being, as late as October, 1846, "barely sufficient to close the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico." (5.)

The ships of his fleet being thus useless for attack, all aggressive movements depended upon his possession of a flotilla and a landing force. Although requested again and again from the Government, he never possessed the one or the other in power and number sufficient. He had no flotilla at all until the close of July, 1846, and then it consisted of but three schooners, mounting in all three guns (*vide* Note 1). Now, these little vessels could not be depended upon either to keep the seas at all times or to ascend the rapid flowing rivers, steamers being required to tow them up against the current; but it was not until the 23d of September, 1846, that the *Vixen* (3 guns) arrived, with her coal bunkers empty; and so, utterly useless until a cargo arrived, which was not until October 6 (*vide* Commo. Conner's despatch, before referred to). Five months without means; then partial means arrive—about the beginning of the season of the "norther." Rather than ask, "What was done?" one should ask, "Was anything done? But to return: This force was subsequently increased, but it never exceeded, during my father's command, three steamers and seven gunboats, in all ten craft, mounting a total of 17 guns. His landing force numbered five hundred or six hundred men,

there not being enough muskets to arm more (Commo. Conner to Sec. Navy, Nov. 11, 1846). Field artillery had been requested; but it did not reach the station until about the time my father left. Now, what was the work required?

To navigate a treacherous coast in a dangerous season of the year, to cross bars, ascend rapid rivers, and attack the enemy in positions selected by himself, fortified with earthworks mounting from double to quadruple the number of guns Commo. Conner could bring against him, and held by forces outnumbering the Commodore's in the proportion of from one to two up to one to six, Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa excluded, they being beyond consideration in connection with any serious attack by our naval forces.

On October 8, 1846, Commodore Conner wrote to the Secretary of the Navy: "For this purpose (the attacking of the river ports) the gunboats and steamers, when all shall have arrived, will be sufficient;" but up to that date all had not arrived, although it may have been despatched. However, the Secretary of the Navy evidently thought everything was ready, so he sent my father an order to attack. (A confidential despatch, Sept. 23, 1846.) This order was the immediate cause of the second expedition to Alvarado, an attempt that was thus forced in advance of full preparation, Commodore Conner attacking with fourteen guns, and four hundred or five hundred men, in schooners and open boats, in two divisions, each division towed by a steamboat; the place being defended by thirty-eight guns, so placed as to concentrate their fire, and, according to the reports of the time, three thousand men. Judging from the instance of Tampico, as deliberately and historically given in "The Other Side," and from the fact that Alvarado is but between thirty and forty miles from Vera Cruz, this number may not be an exaggeration, but perhaps, 1,500 would be nearer the truth.

THE ALVARADO AFFAIR.

The only chance of success under these circumstances rested in the possibility of some of the ships shelling the enemy out of his works and in the flotilla's quickness of movement; one might dash in with success; but to creep in was to go to certain destruction. Now, the *Mississippi*, commanded by Commodore Perry, did her best to demolish the enemy's works, but her bombardment was ineffective because she could not approach sufficiently near, the water being too shallow; while to creep in was all the *Vixen*, with her tow, could do, the *McLane* grounding with hers at the first attempt to cross the bar, and showing such weakness that the Commodore was convinced, even if got over the bar, she could make no headway against the river's current. Under these circumstances, Commodore Conner withdrew. Capt. Parker asks, "Why?" and answers his own question by saying, from a want of moral courage. Now, it must be borne in mind that this was the second time my father had withdrawn from this place, that a popular outcry had been raised against him, and that he was then undergoing abuse. "From a want of moral courage?" What is moral courage? Turn to Worcester's Dictionary—it is defined thus: "Moral courage, a high moral virtue, is that firmness of principle which prompts and enables a person to do what he deems to be his duty, although it may subject him to severe censure, or to the loss of public favor." Now, if this definition had been specially made to suit my father's case, it could not describe it better. Hence I maintain that his withdrawal from Alvarado, instead of indicating a want of moral courage, was proof positive of his possessing that high virtue. Capt. Parker says: "I am willing to admit that what I took to be a want of moral courage may be attributed to this alone"; that is, the combination of bad health and physical suffering (Letter in A. AND N. JOURNAL of Feb. 23). While I take this in good part from Capt. Parker, I cannot accept it as an excuse for my father's acts, believing them to be, on the contrary, the effect of that quick appreciation of circumstances, that cool judgment unruffled in moments of excitement, and that instant decision, all of which, together with moral and physical courage, combine to form the proper character of a commander.

Ct. Parker was not present on this occasion, but, nevertheless, he says: "If Commodore Conner had gone a cable's length farther the Mexicans would have surrendered." (7.) "Recollections." Semmes, who was present, writes: "The defenses were formidable," after the grounding of the second division, "there was no alternative. It would have been madness to proceed to the assault of a place so well defended, with but three small vessels, mounting in all but *five* guns, and the Commodore, with that coolness and soundness of judgment which characterized him, drew off his forces in good order, it being near sunset when the *McLane* was released from her perilous position." ("Service Afloat and Ashore," pp. 88, 89.) Rear Admiral Murray, who was in the van on this occasion, thus writes in a recent letter to me: "In the Alvarado affair I think we were saved from a disaster which, at that time, would have been very bad. The second division, which was half the force, did not support us, having grounded."

"The personal gallantry of the Commodore was very conspicuous on this occasion. We were side by side on the *Vixen's* deck, which was feeling the effects of a concentrated fire from the enemy's gunboats and the water battery. The Commodore wisely thought that one half the force he considered requisite to capture the place was insufficient and retired. The reason why, after getting the grounded vessels free, we did not reform and renew the attack, was that the spring tide we had waited for had receded." So inadequate was the power of the steamers, when clogged with a tow of boats, to stem the current of the river, that advantage had to be taken of every assistance afforded by nature; to wit, spring tide, flood tide, and sea breeze. When these failed, as they did, it was useless to attempt progress up the river.

Several years ago I sent Rear Admiral Joshua R.

Sands (the Captain Sands of the *Vixen*) a copy of my MS. memoir of "The Home Squadron under Commodore Conner in the Gulf of Mexico," with the request that he would examine and criticize it. This he did. Regarding this attempt on Alvarado I wrote as follows: "If there was a fault committed in this expedition it was not in its withdrawal, but in attempting it with so small a force. The blame, however, must not rest on Commodore Conner;" at this point Admiral Sands wrote, "That is so." It is needless to say that I still have that annotated copy, as well as the letter accompanying it, in which Admiral Sands distinctly states that he considers Commodore Conner to have been "a most worthy officer," calling him, also, "your esteemed, your honored father." Thus both of the leaders of the flotilla, Tattnall and Sands, concur in high esteem of Commodore Conner as an officer.

In the first Alvarado expedition (Aug. 7, 1846) there was no steamer of sufficiently light draft to cross the bar and tow in the gunboats, the strength and rapidity of the river's current, increased by recent rains, rendering the use of sails or oars impracticable. "Until the floods in the river subside and the weather becomes settled, I do not think an attack could be made with a reasonable prospect of success." (Commodore Conner to Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 10, 1846.)

But enough of these affairs. The idea that a commander-in-chief should not exercise his prerogative of deciding whether or not to attack, but on the contrary should allow popular clamor and steamer impatience to govern his conduct, is only equalled in absurdity by the ridiculous fuss and fume raised about this insignificant affair.

OCCUPATION OF YUCATAN AND DESCENT ON VERA CRUZ.

On the very next day (Oct. 16) my father despatched the expedition against Tabasco. With ample generosity he placed this in the charge of his second in command, Commodore M. C. Perry, thus allowing that officer a chance for special distinction not always compatible with the presence of a senior.

Commodore Perry was most eager for distinction; energetic, able, brave, he not only gave proof of these qualities on this occasion, but also of another, namely, the power to do what one considers right and proper, irrespective of consequences and the loss of favor. Commodore Perry went as far as he deemed proper; then he stopped, withdrawing his men in spite of their eagerness to push on (p. 74, the "Recollections"). I call this moral courage. Fortunately for Commodore Perry the occasion for it came after a stroke of success; for my father it came before; but the greater the trial the more perfect the test.

This expedition to Tabasco occupied from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1, when Commodore Perry returned to headquarters. On the 10th of the last named month, Commodore Conner proceeded to Tampico, which place surrendered at discretion, the Mexican forces having retired. Tampico, after Vera Cruz, was the most important port of the Gulf.

Its loss was a great blow to the Mexicans, and how deeply they lamented it can be seen from their own historians' account, rendered into English by Colonel Albert C. Ramsey, under the name of "The Other Side."

From Tampico Commodore Conner pushed a force under Capt. Tattnall eighty miles up the river, taking the town of Panuco. These operations detained my father at Tampico until the 13th of December, when he resumed his headquarters at Anton Lizardo. Three days afterwards (Dec. 17) he despatched an expedition, under Commodore Perry, to Lugo, in Yucatan. The town was surrendered, Capt. Sands was installed military governor, while the provisional native government sent a commission to Commodore Conner requesting forbearance. This was granted, and our forces holding its port, the province became tributary to the United States. This occupation of Yucatan commenced by the orders and during the chief command of Commodore Conner was continued under that of Commodore Perry. With such justice was the government administered that upon the declaration of peace the Yucatanos requested a prolongation of it: "The history of few military occupations in any country presents us with such a picture as this; and I take pleasure in recording it, as it is highly creditable not only to Commodore Conner, under whom the occupation was commenced, and to Commodore Perry under whom it was continued, but to all the subordinate officers." (Semmes' "Service Afloat and Ashore," p. 87.) Jan., 1847, was passed in holding what was gained, refitting, and preparing for the great movement—the descent on Vera Cruz. Commodore Conner moved with such promptness and celerity in this matter, that he was long ready and waiting for General Scott and his army. Thus it will be seen that, besides blockading the coast, my father had led or caused to be made seven principal and two secondary expeditions in ten months. But it so happens that no less than seven of these months were lost to him, first by want of gunboats and steamers and then from the fact that the proper season had passed, those of pestilence and storm having succeeded. From these causes he was checked in his movements, and when he could move it was in the season of the greatest risk to vessels from sudden storms. Yet, under all these unfavorable circumstances, he did make headway, and, while his ships blockaded the coast, his little flotilla of seven gunboats and three steamboats, mounting about seventeen guns, with a landing force numbering about five hundred men, without field artillery, commencing active operations just as soon as half the above force reached him (last of Sept., 1846) he, in something over two months, had taken possession of five places on the coast, had penetrated the country at two points seventy or eighty miles, had cut in twain two provinces by a cordon of armed boats, receiving the formal submission of one—Yucatan, while the other—Tabasco, as well as that of Tamulipas—he held in subjection through possession of their ports. After this there had to be a pause, both on account of the danger from the

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midwinter), and because now, to hold what was gained required the whole of the little force. January was passed in this manner, and, as before stated, in retreating for spring operations, the Commodore devoting himself to preparing for the chief movement—that which proved itself to be the master stroke of the war—the breaking of the enemy's centre at Vera Cruz. How well he did this even Capt. Parker bears witness, for he says it was "simply perfect" ("Recollections," p. 84). By the descent on Vera Cruz, which, as executed, was planned and led by Commo. Conner (Semmes's "Service Afloat and Ashore": Commodore Conner's Despatches) was laid the foundation of that movement which resulted in Scott's march to the capital and the conquest of Mexico (6).

And now I have come to a part of my letter in which I must write with the greatest care and circumspection, so that, while I do justice to my father, I may not slight the service actually rendered by Commodore Perry. On the 21st of March, 1847, my father transferred the command to Commodore Perry, and Capt. Parker writes: "The effect of this change was soon seen, and Commodore Perry's first order was to land six heavy guns, and place them in battery to assist Gen. Scott's siege guns." At this time Gen. Scott had no siege guns, his heaviest pieces being but 24 pounders ("Service Afloat and Ashore," p. 133). "He also sent the flotilla to bombard Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa" (Parker's "Recollections," p. 92, and his Letter of Feb. 15). Now this is perfectly true. Commodore Perry did land the guns, and he did order in the flotilla; but the inference which must be inevitably drawn from Capt. Parker's method of stating the facts—namely, that the idea of these acts originated in Commodore Perry, that they were performed solely because he was in command, and that they would not have been performed had my father continued in command—is false. The truth is, both of these actions were a part of my father's plan.

As to the naval battery, it had been offered to Gen. Scott by my father (?), but Scott hesitated to accept it, hoping that his own delayed, heavy siege-train would arrive; but it did not come. However, Scott did not change his mind until very late—on, or about, the 20th of March (8). "Hence, it is evident that the presence of this battery, which took Vera Cruz, is not to be exclusively attributed to Commo. Perry. Had Scott accepted it, it would have been sent ashore long before Perry arrived; but the General not doing so until very late, Commodore Perry had the honor of landing it. It is the same with the shelling of San Juan d'Ulloa by the flotilla—it had been prearranged by my father. The course of approach for the flotilla was buoyed out by his instructions, he having arranged to send the flotilla into action the moment Scott opened his batteries. On the 19th of March, 1847, General Scott wrote to my father: "I will give you notice of the time at which the bombardment will commence, that your lighter vessels, with heavy guns, may join therein. The hour may be noon to-morrow." Again, on the 20th, he writes: "I shall advise you of their (i. e., Scott's batteries) readiness." Moreover, it must be remembered that Commodore Conner, though not in command, was present throughout the whole of the bombardment. He carefully watched all of the proceedings, and every important movement and event was reported to him. The result was that he had the satisfaction of writing to his wife, on the second day after the fall of Vera Cruz, thus: "The *Mississippi*, with Commodore Perry on board, reached Sacrificios on the 20th of March. As I have informed you in previous letters, every preparation had nearly been made for the attack on Vera Cruz, but, owing to some gales of wind from the north, it did not take place until the afternoon of the 22d. (This 'nearly' applies to the Army. Commo. Conner was ready, and only waiting for General Scott to begin the bombardment). I delivered up the command of the squadron to Commodore Perry on the morning of the 21st. It has been a great source of satisfaction to me in thus yielding the command at such a moment and under such circumstances, to receive the most flattering expressions of kindness and regard from every officer of the Army and Navy, the former insisting that every preparation had been made to insure their success by me while in command. At any rate, no alteration was made in my previous arrangements."

I yet have General Worth's letter of the 28th of March, 1847, in which he says: "My dear Commodore, I most sincerely regret that my duties deprive me of the gratification of going to your ship to express my deep sense of your unceasing kindness and generous support of the Army operations, as also to say how highly all appreciate your energetic and cordial assistance." On the 23d of February Gen. Scott had written to my father: "Capt. Saunders, of your squadron, has already rendered my expedition the most valuable service." After the debarkation: "To Commodore Conner, the officers and sailors of his squadron, the Army is indebted for great and unceasing assistance, promptly and cheerfully rendered. Their co-operation is the constant theme of our gratitude and admiration." On the 16th of March: "It seems that I shall never cease to have occasion to renew my thanks to the squadron, and I am sure I shall never weary in the grateful office." On the 17th of March: "Commodore Conner's squadron is indefatigable in assisting us." On the 21st: "In an interval of good weather yesterday Commodore Conner and Perry made me a short visit. The latter expected to relieve the former in the command of the Blockading Squadron to-day. Though entertaining a very high respect for Commodore Perry, the whole Army, with me, will regret the absence of Commodore Conner" (Gen. Scott to Secretary of War, March 21, 1847). After the victory, in General Orders No. 80, the General declared that "Thanks higher than those of the 'General in Chief' have been earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodore Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful and able assistance from the arrival of the Army off this coast." A copy of this Order Scott caused to be sent to my father

under an inclosure stating that he begged Commodore Conner to accept it as a slight evidence of his friendly interest and regard for one with whom he had been so pleasantly as well as efficiently engaged in the public service." (Gen. Scott by his Aide-de-Camp, April 8, 1847, in my possession.)

CONNER PREPARES, PERRY EXECUTES.

From the above facts it is evident that the plans so ably carried out by Commodore Perry had been prearranged by Commodore Conner; hence, while the former deserved the praise he received for their execution, to the latter is due the credit of their conception and preparation. Writing to Admiral J. R. Sands some years ago, in regard to this matter of my father's prearrangement, I remarked that I presumed the absence of any acknowledgment to this effect in Commodore Perry's despatches occurred through inadvertence on Perry's part, or because he felt that facts evident to the whole fleet and Army needed no acknowledgment from him. Admiral Sands replied that it was from either or both reasons (9). In regard to the turning over the command, at the time my father did, being a mistake and a proof of want of moral courage, I will ask: Is proof of such deficiencies found in obeying orders? Commodore Conner was ordered to transfer the command to Commodore Perry. This order happened to reach Commodore Conner just before the bombardment opened. He, of course, delivered up the command at once—an order from the Government being no subject for consideration or delay, but a command requiring to be immediately obeyed. This feeling should be, and I presume is, common to all officers. It was certainly very strong in my father. Speaking of this matter afterwards, he said that he would have acted just the same had his guns been trained on the Castle, and his men but awaiting his word to open fire. Truly, as Capt. Taittall wrote, the time and manner of relief were most mortifying—it was unjust, the doing of a great wrong. I do not mean to say that this wrong was intentionally done; but I do say that it was done. The man who had borne the brunt of delay and misfortune, caused by the Government's tardy supply of means, who, being misunderstood, was misrepresented and abused, was then and there deprived of everything. Having pointed out the way to success, and, through advisement created its means, to be deprived of the opportunity was something more than mortifying. It was to lose not only an assured reward, but, in addition, to be robbed of credit already gained. This is the reward my father received; this, the reward for a life of faithful service; this, for blood shed in battle; this, for a miserable existence in the Gulf of Mexico.

And now, since Capt. Parker has seen fit to compare the results attained by the two commanders, but not from any invidious desire to decry the brilliant and completely successful achievements of Commodore Perry, let me give a rapid comparison of the aggressive forces at the disposal of the two officers respectively, during their terms of command. (See tables A and B below.) As Commodore Conner had a flotilla of ten craft, mounting in all seventeen guns; the maximum of his landing force was, perhaps, six hundred men—no field artillery. This little force of vessels and men was not complete until near the middle of November, 1846; thus six months were lost to him, and he was forced to make his expeditions at the worst and most dangerous season of the year. Opposed to him, was a line of coast ever guarded by reef and shoal, pestilence in summer, storm in autumn and winter. Behind these obstacles of nature, Mexico presented a front yet unbroken, with ports well defended by art, as well as nature, as the following examples show: Alvarado, thirty-eight cannon, fifteen hundred men; Tampico, regulars one thousand, National Guard two thousand, cavalry one troop, artillery a detachment. Three armed schooners, together with smaller craft, kept the river. The park of field artillery, with the heavy guns of the fortification, amounted to one hundred and twenty pieces. Ammunition, provision and funds were in ample quantities. ("The Other Side," a Mexican History of the War, p. 100.) But in the spring of 1847, the case was very different. Taking a proper, comprehensive view of the whole field, Taylor had driven in the Mexican left, while Scott, Conner and Perry (for to all three belongs the honor, not solely even to General Scott) had broken the centre at Vera Cruz. The natural consequences followed—demoralization. And this occurred in the spring, 1847—the very season for aggressive operations, and at this most favorable time and most favorable season, came in ample quantity the vessels, the men and the guns to sweep the coast, and then, just at this moment, when every circumstance focussed to one perfect ring of fortune, came Perry, as able as he was lucky. With a flotilla of sixteen craft, mounting 33 guns, in which were five steamers, also appliances for lifting vessels over shoals, and, moreover, the surfboats (those that had come in the spring with Scott's army), fitted with platforms and mounted with field pieces, a landing force of one thousand five hundred men (10), with ten pieces of artillery, Commodore Perry completed the conquest of the Gulf coast. He did this work well and quickly. For it he deserves honor; but, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that Commodore Conner not only pointed out the way and means for all this success, but also to a great extent laid its foundation. Surely, he who ploughs the land has something to do with the coming of the harvest.

Since finishing this letter in manuscript, my attention has been called to the following declaration of Commo. Perry, namely, that, after the fall of Vera Cruz, and the abandonment of Alvarado, Tuspan was the only fortified place of importance in the Gulf not in our possession (Commo. Perry to Sec. Navy, April 24, 1847, Exec. Doc. No. L, p. 1192, for the year 1848). Vera Cruz fell as much to the efforts of Commodore Conner as to those of any naval man. Alvarado fell because of the fall of Vera Cruz. Hence, owing to the services of the squadron under Commodore Conner, and the results therefrom, every strong place on the coast, with the

single exception of Tuspan, had fallen. Thus, under the very hand of Commodore Perry, an authority which cannot be cavilled at, we have proof of what was done, and what resulted from my father's efforts. And while I seize upon this evidence of the actual worth and far-reaching effectiveness of my father's services, it affords me the greatest pleasure to think that, in thus calling particular attention to it, I in nowise detract from the reputation of Commodore Perry; because, having been selected by my father to carry out many of the plans, the proof of their success is an honor to him as well as to my father.

Viewed from a low standpoint, and its consequent confined horizon, Commodore Conner may seem to have failed in the Gulf; but when one, through full knowledge, is enabled to take a comprehensive view of the whole field of war, then, but not till then, will it be seen that the Gulf squadron performed its part in the whole drama, so far as its power and the circumstances permitted, as well in 1846 as in 1847, when perfect success was attained; and while this stroke was Commodore Perry's, and the ultimate success his, it will be seen that the plan carried out and the forces employed were those advised and advocated by Commo. Conner, and hence the successful result gained by them was in part due to him through advisement and prearrangement, as before stated; hence, there being no change in the method, its ultimate result, success, is justly attributable to the combined action of both commanders.

I have passed in review my father's services, and the results arising therefrom. That they were not unsatisfactory to the Government is shown by the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy, issued in 1846, 1847, and 1848. For them, as they became understood and appreciated, he received both public and private thanks, together with the distinction of an honorary membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. If any inquirer desires further proof of the worth and high standing of Commodore Conner, he will find it in the papers accompanying the published Executive Documents of the time, and in the records of the Navy Department.

P. S. P. CONNER,

126 South Eighteenth St., Philadelphia.

APRIL 3, 1884.

NOTES REFERRED TO IN THIS ARTICLE.

(1) "I am aware of, and very much regret the correctness of your remark that much misrepresentation has been made in the papers of the Navy's doings and purposes in the Gulf of Mexico. In the first place, a very limited field for naval enterprise was open to us, and secondly, at no time during my command was I supplied with a force large enough to undertake the only enterprises which were worthy of our arms." (Commo. Conner to Brantz Mayer, Esq., Sept. 6, 1847.)

(2) See a letter dated, New Orleans, January 6, 1847, from the Hon. John Slidell to President Polk; Curtis's life of President Buchanan, Vol. I, p. 603. Mr. Slidell had been in the Gulf before the arrival there of his brother-in-law, Commodore M. C. Perry. This letter had its effect, no doubt, but I will mention here that whatever the President may have thought of my father's physical condition, I have no cause to think that he doubted his professional skill or his mental power; on the contrary, I have direct evidence that he, together with the Navy Department, and in common with officers of the highest standing, for instance, Commodores Stewart, Morris and Biddle, ever held them in the highest esteem. As to physical inability, it is true my father was greatly wasted by his long and harassing service in an unhealthy climate; but the vigor of his mind and body was, at that moment, evincing itself, as shown by the extracts I give from General Scott's letters, despatches and other papers.

(3) *En passant*: "Recollections," p. 44. "It was an idiosyncrasy of the commodore's to keep his men on a short allowance of water." Commo. Conner to Sec. of Navy, May 13, 1846, "the ships employed (to carry water) ought to be prepared to hold a large supply, a liberal allowance of which is indispensably necessary in this climate for the preservation of the health and comfort of the crew." From this I fancy that if there was any "idiosyncrasy" it was in the water, not in the commodore. In proof of the excellence of Commo. Conner's sanitary arrangements, see Semmes's "Service Afloat and Ashore," p. 113, 114.

(4) "It is expected my orders will be obeyed without discussing their propriety" (Commo. Conner writing as a commander-in-chief, to one of his captains, 1845).

"The burning of the *Oreole*, under the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa, was certainly a gallant act; but, nevertheless, it was a blunder; for she did not 'manage to slip in,' as Capt. Parker tells us, at p. 59 of his 'Recollections,' but entered by permission of Commodore Conner; hence her destruction by officers of his squadron placed my father in the disagreeable position of a man who had apparently broken his word. It was to prevent such blunders, together with such gallant yet quixotic attempts as the fighting of reputed powder magazines with midshipmen's daggers and pistols, instead of blowing them up with two or three shells from a sclop-of-war, that Commodore Conner 'discouraged anything like enterprise or adventure' (p. 67, 'Recollections'). Unauthorized action leads to blunders and disasters; no commander of spirit and force of will, can tolerate it."

(5) Commo. Conner to Sec. Navy, Oct. 8, 1846.—N.B. The despatches I refer to should still be in the Government archives, at Washington. See also Report of Sec. of Navy, for the year 1846.

(6) I have said nothing about another service rendered by my father, I mean the supply of information to the Government. He opened a channel of communication with Mexico, through which, even in war time, despatches were exchanged between the Department and our Squadron in the Pacific straight across the country. His correspondence is stated to have been immense, his despatches models of excellence. He was for a long time the Government's chief source of correct information concerning not only Mexico, but also the West India Islands, which lay within his station. Not only the Navy Department, but likewise the War Department benefited by him, Gen. Scott receiving full and particular data as to the time, manner and means necessary for the reduction of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa; so exact were his calculations for this service that they agree to within one day of the time actually occupied in its accomplishment. (Commodore Conner to Secretary of Navy, Oct. 7, 1846, and other despatches about this time, all of which should be in the Government archives.) It was from full knowledge and from a proper point of view, that the *North American*, of Philadelphia, wrote, on the 25th of March, 1856: "It would be difficult to overestimate the services of Commodore Conner while holding this command."

(7.) "Before Commodore Perry arrived your father earnestly urged General Scott, both verbally and by a letter, of which I was the bearer, to permit the landing of guns from the Squadron. I think my memory is correct as to the purport of the letter which I carried." (Letter to me from Jas. S. Biddle, Esq., dated May 1, 1875.) Mr. Biddle was at this time a Lieutenant on board my father's ship. He had formerly been the flag Lieutenant, had gone home at a time when all danger of war seemed over, but returned to the Gulf upon its breaking out. When he reported to Commodore Conner, on this occasion of his second arrival in the Gulf, the Commodore said to him: "Ah! I ought to have gone home last year when you did. I might have known the Government would not have given me the vessels I wanted."

(8.) On this day he acknowledges in a letter to my father that his force in artillery is not sufficient—that it requires trebling. This letter and the one of the 19th of March, 1847 quoted further on, are in my possession.

(9.) In the memoir of Commodore Conner, written soon after his death, in 1856, it is distinctly stated that he offered Gen. Scott the naval battery, and that he had buoyed out the course of approach for the flotilla. As this memoir was prepared under the direction of officers who had served with him in the Gulf, it is authentic. The memoir I have reference to appeared originally in the *National Intelligencer* of April 25, 1856. It is embodied in Simpson's lives of "Emmett Philadelphians."

(10.) See Tables A and B accompanying this letter. "I have already commenced the organization of a corps of 2,500 officers and men, with ten pieces of light artillery, to be in readiness for landing, to make a diversion in co-operation with the land forces, should it be found expedient to do so." (Commodore Perry to Secretary of Navy, April 24, 1847; Exec. Doc., Vol. I, for 1848, p. 1193.) Of this force, 1489 were actually brought into the field, see p. 1195.

TABLE A.—Flotilla attached to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, while under the command of Commodore Conner (from Official Reports, Commodore Conner and Perry's Despatches, Emmons's Statistical History of the Navy):
Steamers.—Spitfire, 3 guns; Vixen, 3 guns; Petrel, 1 gun.
Gunboats (Sailing).—Bonita, Reeper, Petrel, Faloon, Tampico, Mahoness, each 1 gun; Nonata, 4 guns.
Total guns of flotilla, 17.
Number of steamers, 3; number of gunboats, 7. Total vessels, 10.

*The steamer McLane and the schooner Forward were lent to Commodore Conner from the Revenue Service, previous to the arrival of the Spitfire, after which they were withdrawn.

Although these vessels, especially the McLane, were unfit for the service required in the Gulf, their officers evinced the proper spirit in seeking to engage the enemy.

Commodore Conner's available Landing Force.—Maximum: 2,500 men, 6 hundred men. No field artillery.

*The supply of muskets was short. On Nov. 11, 1846, he wrote to the Department that an additional number (about five hundred) was much needed.

TABLE B.—Flotilla attached to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico during the command of Commodore Perry (from Commodore Perry's Despatches, Emmons's Statistical History of the Navy):

Steamers.—Spitfire, Vixen, Scorpion, Scourge, each 3 guns; Petrel, 1 gun.
Gunboats.—Petrel, Reeper, Tampico, Faloon, Bonita, Mahoness, each 1 gun.
Bomb Vessels.—Stromboli, Etna, Vesuvius, Hecla, each 1 gun.
Washington (brig), 10 guns.
Total guns, 33.
Number of steamers, 5; gunboats, 6; bomb vessels, 4; brig, 1. Total vessels, 16.

*The steamers and gunboats were armed with long 32-pounders (hell guns) and medium 24 p., carronades; the bomb vessels with 85-pounders.

*In addition must be mentioned the surfboats borrowed from the Army. Field pieces were mounted on platforms in these, so as to sweep the banks of rivers while ascending. Besides the armed steamer Spitfire there was also a schooner of that name, bearing Capt. G. W. Taylor's apparatus for "lifting" vessels over shoals (see Commodore Perry's despatch from Tabasco, June, 1847; also letter from an officer, republished in the "Rough and Ready Annual," p. 230).

COMMODORE PERRY'S LANDING FORCE.

Land-Brigade of Squadron
Maximum of men..... 1500
Field Artillery (pieces)..... 10

*The whole of the Artillery and 1489 of the men were brought into actual field service. (See Commodore Perry's despatches, some of which can be found published in Vol. I. Executive Documents for the year 1848; pp. 1193, 1195, 1203, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1235. (2500 men, was Commodore Perry's aim, p. 1193.)

*In addition to the Naval Land-Brigade, Commodore Perry received, on one occasion at least, re-inforcements from the Army to the extent of an entire brigade. (See Commodore Perry's despatch regarding his movement on Alvarado, April 4, 1847, Exec. Doc., Vol. I, for 1848, p. 1190.)

Excess in vessels of Commodore Perry's flotilla over that of Commodore Conner..... 6
Excess in artillery (flotilla 16, brigade 10)..... 26 pieces
Excess in weight of broadside thrown, over 100 per cent.
Excess in Land Brigade..... 900 men.

A PETITION, prepared and circulated by Q. M. Sergeant Geo. A. Courtwright, 23d Infantry, has been presented to the Military Committees of both Houses of Congress, praying for the passage of the bill creating post quartermaster sergeants, and for an increase of pay to \$34 per month. It is signed by the following quartermaster sergeants, regimental: Wm. Arnold, 23d Inf.; S. A. Trask, 4th Cav.; Wm. Bowers, 1st Inf.; James Lebone, 19th Inf.; Charles Gill, 8th Cav.; George Adams, 10th Inf.; Charles E. Ellsworth, 1st Art.; H. E. Myrick, 9th Inf.; John W. Atkin, 5th Art.; C. Rzabier, 6th Inf.; Lindsay Kendrick, 10th Cav.; A. Hirt, 23d Art.; Arthur Barvis, 12th Inf.; Frank C. Ingraham, 4th Inf.; J. Cox, 25th Inf.; Richard Merton, 20th Inf.; Harry M. Mathis, 3d Cav.; Will Edwards, 8th Inf.; Joseph Baner, 3d Art.; G. B. McNamara, 16th Inf.; Geo. Wehrkamp, 3d Inf.; John Schmidt, 11th Inf.; Robert Fallon, 2d Cav.; Henry Ahlers, 5th Inf.; Charles Harvey, 1st Cav.; H. Marshall, 5th Cav.; William Korovsky, 4th Art.

Among the subscriptions to the Bartholdi pedestal fund is one of \$196 50 from the officers and soldiers of the Military Division of the Missouri, through Major G. H. Candee, of the Pay Department.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR P. P. G. Hall, of the Pay Department, late in Arizona, is expected back in the East at an early date. Major Hall has many friends in New York City.

LIEUT. Louis Ostheim, 3d Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., has been added to the line officers detailed to assist Major Whitehead, Depot Commissary at New Orleans, in the distribution of supplies to the sufferers from the Mississippi floods.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Infantry, is energetically getting Fort Ontario, N. Y., into readiness for its garrison, and is organizing the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments there so that when the troops march in everything may be in good working order.

LIEUT. Rhodes, of the Revenue Marine Service, was presented with an elaborate English barometer a few days ago by the New York Board of Underwriters.

GENERAL Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., was a visitor to Philadelphia early in the week, registering at the Lafayette Hotel.

FORT WAYNE, Mich., is loath to part with Captain Gregory Barrett, 10th U. S. Infantry, who under his recent promotion will take command of Company D of his regiment at Fort Machine in a few weeks.

GENERAL James Oakes, U. S. A., registered at the West End, Philadelphia, Pa., early in the week.

CAPTAIN H. S. Howe, 17th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Howe have rejoined at Fort Yates, Dakota, from an extended trip to the New England States.

Mrs. Bourke has recently joined Captain J. G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, at Whipple Barracks. Captain Bourke still continues on duty as Adjutant-General for General Crook.

SURGEON B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Topeka, Kansas, where he attended the sessions of the State Medical Association.

GENERAL O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-first birthday on Wednesday of this week, April 16, 1884. He carries his age well, and when we saw him in New York a few days ago was as vigorous and hearty as he was twenty years ago. General Wilcox registered at Plattsburg the latter part of the week, on his way to the Barracks on special business.

LIEUT. S. F. Massey, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York early in the week to spend the intervening time between May 1 visiting friends, as he is due at that date at Fort Monroe, Va., for a tour at the Artillery School.

LIEUT. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Artillery, was expected back at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from his trip to Las Cruces, New Mexico.

ASST. SURG. P. G. Wales, U. S. A., recently appointed, will continue in General Miles's Department, the Doctor having been lately on duty as a contract surgeon at Old Fort Colville, Washington Territory.

ASST. SURG. Hervey W. Whitaker, U. S. Navy, registered at the Commodore Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

PAYMASTER G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., late of Newport Barracks, Ky., has arrived safe and sound at Prescott, Arizona, and taken over the duties of chief paymaster of General Crook's command.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers, held April 10, Capt. W. C. Goodloe read an interesting paper on "Kentucky Unionists of 1861." Capt. Goodloe's paper concluded the session's reading.

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, referring to General Stanley's recent promotion, compliments President Arthur on his selection, which the *Gazette* thought might fall through because Gen. Stanley was an Ohio man.

A PORTRAIT of General Thomas Francis Mesgher is to be placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

PAY CLERK C. O. Pearson, late of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has taken a position under Pay Director C. H. Eldredge, U. S. N., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NAVAL Constructor W. H. Varney, U. S. N., is temporarily stopping in Boston, Mass.

GEN. D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., was the recipient of many compliments on Monday of this week, April 14, his sixty-second birthday.

COL. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has taken Gen. O. M. Poe's place at Washington on the Lighthouse Board.

PAYMASTER W. P. Gould, U. S. A., who is residing at Vincennes, Indiana, has had his sick leave indefinitely extended.

LIEUT. R. T. Earle, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, will spend the greater part of the summer in the East.

LATEST advices from Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., report him well, and on his way to the seat of hostilities.

GEN. Grant returned to New York early in the week from his visit to Old Point Comfort and Washington.

On the City of Para, which arrived in New York last Sunday from Aspinwall, were the following officers of the Navy—Lieut. Commander C. H. Davis and Lieut. John A. Norris.

GENS. N. A. Miles and M. A. Morrow, U. S. A., have been lending their aid to procure a U. S. flag for the school building at Portland, Oregon, and made speeches on the occasion of its recent presentation.

GEN. Gordon's new book, "Reflections in Palestine," is made up of a selection from the letters written by him during his sojourn in the Holy Land. The introduction was written from Khartoum.

GEN. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., returned to Santa Fe, this week, from his visit to Mexico, and found his commission of brigadier general awaiting him.

THE trial of Bill Jones, who shot at Guitau about two years ago, is set, at last, for April 28. An exchange says: "If Bill proves an alibi, as his counsel suggests, he will forfeit the esteem in which he is held by the public and lose his place in history. There are lots of men who would be willing to take his chances of conviction for the glory there is in it, but it is said that the tribulations of Sergt. Mason have so preyed upon his mind as to convince him that it was some other man than himself on a gray mare who didn't shoot Guitau."

A GENTLEMAN who met General Sheridan at a recent reception given by General Slocum, says: "He looks every inch a soldier. He has a rough, weather beaten face, snapping eye, broad shoulders, and a general appearance that partakes of a real military dash. He loves to talk of fights and battles, and glows with excitement as he converses."

THE recent death at Monroe, La., of the only son of Gen. Earl Van Dorn, will recall to the memories of many of the older officers of the Army that brave sabreur of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, and the days of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco.

WASHINGTON Barracks, D. C., was quite lively this week, owing to the influx of artillery officers sent there to sit on the General Court Martial convened to try Lieutenant Gifford. The visitors were Colonels H. W. Cloason, L. L. Langdon, A. C. M. Pennington, H. G. Litchfield, Major D. H. Kenzie, Captains G. W. Crabb, J. L. Powell and S. A. Day.

GEN. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, from his trip to New York and Washington.

CAPT. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pratt, were at last accounts about to leave San Francisco, on their way back to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

GEN. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., who came from Detroit to Washington to attend the funeral of Minister Hunt, will remain there until May, when he will take his family with him to Michigan.

COL. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benjamin, have returned to Washington from their sad visit to Garrison, New York.

CHAPLAIN D. H. Tribou, U. S. N., was a guest at the Aquidneck House, Newport, R. I., early in the week.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week, on his way from Chester, Pa.

A DESPATCH from Bismarck says that Sitting Bull and Gall, both noted Sioux, have come to loggerheads, owing to Bull's having got too high toned since his recent visit to St. Paul. Gall thinks it absurd to lionize a man who has been voted a mean, contemptible coward, and who was fast sinking into insignificance.

CHIEF Engineer Henry W. Fitch has been in Washington from the Potomac at Newport, during the past week, visiting his family.

ASST. Engineer Charles G. Talcott made a brief trip from the Osage, at Norfolk, to Washington, this week. He accompanied his mother to her home in the latter city.

FIRST Lieutenant Oscar I. Converse, U. S. A., retired, has petitioned Congress to be retired as a 1st Lieutenant, mounted, in lieu of his present rank. Lieut. Converse was retired in 1868 on account of wounds received in a fight with Indians near Camp Lincoln (now Camp Verde) Arizona Territory. He carries the point of an arrow in his body to this day, which at times gives him intense pain. Army Surgeons have made frequent attempts to remove it, but without success. He was on mounted service when he received the wound. The War Department informs him that had he applied to be retired as a mounted lieutenant to the Administration under which he was placed upon the retired list he could have been so retired.

THE wife of President Gonzales, of Mexico, having left her husband for alleged ill treatment, is now living at Houston, Texas, in obscurity, having tried to support herself by keeping a millinery shop, and failed. She is the mother of ten children.

THE model, partly set up in clay, of the heroic bronze statue of Admiral Dupont, to be erected in Dupont Circle, Washington, now stands in Launt Thompson's studio in New York.

THE Queen takes great interest in the expedition in which the *Alert*, the war sloop presented by England to America to participate in the Greely search, is to share.

At the Easter election, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Col. John Hamilton, Major G. V. Weir, and Adjutant E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., were elected members of the Vestry.

CAPT. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav., and Daniel F. Callinan, 1st Inf., were at Fort Lowell from March 31 to April 2, as members of a General Court-martial at that post.

COL. James P. Martin, U. S. A., arrived safe and sound in New York City from Arizona early in the week, and looked up old friends. He took temporary quarters at the Glensham.

LIEUT. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week, for duty at the Military Prison.

THE Leavenworth Times says: "Lieut. T. A. Toney, 6th Cavalry, the Irish bard of the Kindergarten, has been confined to his room for some days on account of illness."

LIEUT. J. L. Barbour, 7th U. S. Inf., is visiting at his home in Marietta, Ohio.

LIEUT. P. H. Bay, 8th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Bay, have arrived safe and sound in Vienna, Austria, and the lieutenant was present at the assembly on Thursday of the International Polar Congress.

We are glad to learn that Gen. John M. Oyler, U. S. A., who has been lying very ill for seven weeks at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, is now somewhat better, though still very weak.

MONDAY of this week—April 14, 1884—was the nineteenth anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

JAMES Delaney, says the Omaha Herald, the faithful orderly at the commander's office, Army Headquarters, leaves to day, "on a furlough" to visit his parents in New York City.

LIEUT. G. L. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, on a short leave.

LIEUT. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, D. C., spent the week in Buffalo on private affairs. He is due at Fort Monroe, Va., May 1.

LIEUT. Rufus P. Brown, 4th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Omaha, Neb., early in the week, from a three months' leave, spent mainly among the orange groves of Florida, where he has a small plantation which promises good results to its owner.

GEN. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., jovial as ever, was in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Glenham House.

COMDR. Francis M. Green, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, April 14.

GEN. E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a visit to Col. G. N. Lieber and Mrs. Lieber, at Washington.

BAKER Paasha's wound proved much more severe than it was thought at first, the cheek bones being broken and splintered. The wound created the necessity of a long and painful operation, carried out without the aid of chloroform, when an iron bullet weighing nearly four ounces was extracted. The patient was much reduced in strength from loss of blood.

THE San Francisco Argonaut of April 5 says:

Major Wilhelm, 8th Inf., returned from Fort Bidwell last week. ...Lieut. Commander Chenery, of the Navy, who has been here on a visit for the last few months, is about to return to the East. ...Lieut. Oyster, 1st Art., left by the Panama steamer March 15, for Fort Monroe. ...Lieut. Gault, U. S. N., left for the East Tuesday afternoon by the overland train. ...Lieut. Marsh, 1st Art., left for the East on the steamer last Tuesday. His destination is Fort Monroe. ...Lieut. Hunter, 1st Art., will leave for the East next Friday's overland train. He has been transferred to Fort Monroe. ...The President will receive new accessions very shortly in the persons of Lieuts. Rafferty, Stuart, Capron, Winger, and Bliss, who are coming from the East to fill vacancies in the 1st Art., created by the departure of Lieuts. Oyster, Marsh and Hunter. These latter gentlemen regretted exceedingly leaving the many friends whom they have made during their stay on this coast. ...Mrs. Lieut. Greely, wife of the Arctic explorer, who is now residing with her father at San Diego, will shortly leave California for Washington, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Loring Nesmith, of San Jose.

PRINTED letters were received by a large number of members of Congress this week, from General Stoneman, Governor of California, and several members of the Californian Legislature, asking that they give their support to the measure now pending for the relief of the Naval Cadets dismissed under the act of August 5, 1882.

COLONEL W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, reached his fifty-sixth birthday on Tuesday of this week.

The *Sanitarian* for April, says: "Though many will regret that Medical Director P. S. Wales was not reappointed in recognition of the excellence of his service in the promotion of sanitary and other scientific work to a degree greatly in advance of any of his predecessors, all who know Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, his successor, the senior medical officer on the active service list, and therefore entitled to the position by rank, will concede his eminent fitness for the position. His reputation in the corps is second to none, and there is abundant reason to suppose that the excellent measures inaugurated by Dr. Wales will receive the encouragement and support which they merit. Dr. Gunnell is a native of Washington, and an alumnus of Georgetown University, Washington. He entered the service thirty-five years ago and has spent about half of the period at sea—the largest amount of sea service of any member now on the active list."

MAJOR Birney B. Keeler, U. S. A., whose health has much improved, has entered upon active duty, and assumed command, a few days ago, of Fort Maginnis, Montana.

CAPT. Samuel McKeever, 2d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. McKeever are on a visit from Fort Coeur d'Alene to friends in the East.

CAPT. Samuel McConihe, 14th U. S. Infantry, of the Uncompahgre, Colorado, was a guest at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha.

THE San Francisco Report, of April 5, says: Commander G. W. Coffin left for the East on Wednesday. ...Lieut. Marsh, 1st Artillery, left the city the early part of this week. ...Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Artillery, left on March 30 for Walla Walla, W. T. ...Commander J. W. Philip, who relieved Commander Coffin as Lighthouse inspector for this district April 1, is well known and popular on this coast.

COL. O. E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., brother of Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., sends to the *Republican Register* of that city an account of a recent trip to Arizona, in which he says:

We went on to Tucson, Arizona, where we were met by my brother, Gen. Carr, colonel 6th Cavalry. He took us out several miles to Fort Lowell, of which he is in command, and were entertained there for ten days, as it is scarcely possible for one to be entertained except at a military post. We were dined daily by the officers and their wives. We witnessed the parades and guard-mountings with much interest, especially enjoying the music of the 6th Cavalry Band, one of the best in the service. We were driven about on the plains and among the mountains, one day visiting the celebrated St. Xavier Church, a colossal structure erected two centuries ago by the Papago Indians, under the direction of the Spanish Jesuits. Everything was done by the officers and their families to make our stay at Fort Lowell agreeable. It was a pleasure to meet men who, though junior in rank, had performed deeds of heroism and daring in Indian campaigns which would have distinguished them in any country, where such heroism is not so common as among the officers and soldiers upon our western frontier.

MAJOR James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, arrived at Fort Lowell, March 31, for duty as president of a General Court-martial at that post.

THE Vallejo Chronicle says: "P. A. Surg. B. H. McCarty, who has been for nearly three years attached to the Coast Survey Steamer *Hassler*, has left for Philadelphia. The Doctor is very clever, both professionally and socially. He has left many warm friends on this coast, who will always be glad to hear of him and with their good-bye is the wish of good luck and a speedy return."

A "MEMBER of the Staff" of the late General Judson Kilpatrick writes to the New York Herald with reference to a subscription being gotten up in Sussex County, N. J., for the benefit of his widow and children: "There are hundreds of General Kilpatrick's companions in arms in all parts of the United States belonging to the Second and Third Division of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and of the cavalry under his command on 'Sherman's march to the sea' that would like to contribute to this fund, not only to benefit his family, but as a mark of respect to one who as a cavalry General had no superior in the war of the Rebellion. Will the persons having this fund in charge speak out through the Herald, so that his old comrades may know how to respond to this matter."

THE Apache *Rocket* of April 4 has the following Fort Davis news: "Lieut. A. R. Ward made a flying trip to Sierra Blanca last Wednesday. Dr. Tesson has arrived from Camp Rice, where he went to attend Dr. Wolfe, who is seriously ill. Lieut. Ward celebrated his 34th birthday last Monday. May he live to see 34 more. Lieut. Woodbury is here from the Pinery on his way to Fort Hancock, I. T., as witness before a Court of Inquiry. Lt. Eggleston, commanding Pena Colorado, arrived Wednesday evening to remain for a couple of days."

A curious arrest arising out of a pension claim has recently been made. John W. Plummer, who now blows a horn in a band, served in the Army during the war, and some time ago applied for a pension and about \$1,500 arrears. He declared in his affidavit that by reason of a malady contracted in the Service, he had lost his front teeth, and is consequently incapable of skillful horn-blowing. In investigating his application the Government claims to have found that Mr. Plummer was equipped with false teeth before he entered the Service, and that therefore any lapse of his musical powers must be due to some other cause. Therefore he has been arrested and held to answer for making a false claim for a pension.

THE Vancouver Independent of April—, says: "A few days since Capt. Evan Miles lost somewhere in Portland a watch chain or locket, containing two pictures. A lawn tennis club, recently formed, is in full blast on the parade. Major and Mrs. J. W. McMurray of Fort Canby were at the post on Tuesday. Miss Amy Wheaton, daughter of General Wheaton, is visiting at the garrison. Mr. and Mrs. J. Calvin Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., parents of Mrs. Lt. Ebbstein, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary."

In an article on Government of Cities, the New York Evening Post, referring to the experience of Washington, says: "After this unfortunate failure of popular government, a new and strange experiment was tried—stranger than anything ever resorted to in New York, or so far as we know, in the United States. Congress established absolute government in the District. It took away the right of suffrage altogether, vested the government in a commission of three members, the most important of whom, the head of the public works, was an officer of engineers—a government, as Mr. John Cochrane would say, not of laws, but of men; indeed, of a military man at that. In place of a mayor and a 'legislative branch,' and a Shepherd, and dozens of bureaus and heads of departments, Washington was governed solely by the late Major Twining, and a very good and honest government the Major was found to be as long as he lived. While his life lasted the sewers were laid, and the streets lighted and paved and swept, without a ballot being cast, or a convention held, or a hall hired, or either the Republicans or the Democrats 'reorganized.' The city government was a despotism, and the good Major and his associates on the board were the despots. The taxpayers were mightily pleased, and went about openly congratulating each other on the loss of what is supposed to be the freeman's dearest right."

A RICHMOND letter to the New York Tribune says: "The statue of Stonewall Jackson, at Richmond, by the Irish sculptor Foley, has a double value: first, as representing the most energetic soldier, perhaps, ever known on this continent, not excepting Andrew Jackson; and next, as a good specimen of perhaps the best sculptor the British Islands have produced. He was selected by the Queen to make the great statue of Prince Albert under the Gothic spire in Hyde Park. He was almost the only British sculptor who could convey emotion and sympathy. Foley also modelled the seal of the Confederate States, and put in the centre a representation of the Richmond Washington's monument. The statue of Stonewall Jackson is exceedingly plain, and what little cloak backs the figure is hardly noticed."

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexico, April 13, says: Gen. Stanley and party left for the United States in Sunday night's train. The Pullman cars were full to overflowing. Charles A. Dana and party left last night, and will visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado before going East. They gave a breakfast yesterday to prominent American and English residents, representing railroad and other interests.

LIEUT. C. H. Hunter, 1st U. S. Art., has arrived in the East from San Francisco on his way to Fort Monroe, where he is due May 1.

OF Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Blaine says, in his "Twenty Years in Congress": "Many of the popular conceptions concerning him are erroneous. No man was further than he from the easy, familiar, jocular character in which he is often painted. While he paid little attention to form or ceremony, he was not a man with whom liberties could be taken. There was but one person in Illinois outside of his own household who ventured to address him by his first name. There was no one in Washington who ever attempted it. Appreciating wit and humor, he relished a good story, especially if it illustrated a truth or strengthened an argument, and he had a vast fund of illustrative anecdote, which he used with the happiest effect. But the long list of vulgar, salacious stories attributed to him were retailed only by those who never enjoyed the privilege of exchanging a word with him. His life was altogether a serious one—inspired by the noblest spirit, devoted to the highest aims. Humor was but an incident with him, a partial relief to the melancholy which tinged all his years."

ASST. SURGEON E. B. Moseley, U. S. A., starts next week from Washington for the Northwest to report to General Miles.

CAPT. G. C. Smith, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., will soon bid adieu to friends in Portland, Oregon, and betake himself to Baltimore for duty in that city.

LIEUT. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Inf., of Fort Lapwai, will start from there at an early date to spend the summer on leave.

Mrs. Hancock, wife of Maj. Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., is visiting at General Graham's, 1515 L street, Washington, D. C.

SURGEON B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., paid a brief visit to New York, this week, from Norfolk, Va.

FROM Florida comes the report that Jay Gould disgusted a party of gentlemen, including several Englishmen, by inviting them to inspect his yacht, and never saying turkey to them once after they got there. The whole party were quite profuse in complimenting the yacht and its appointments, and all were in high spirits, expecting, of course, that when the inspection was concluded a collation would be spread. But nothing was said about lunch, and they were not even invited to take a glass of wine or a thimbleful of old rye, although lingering to the last moment. Guests would be treated better on board of one of our war vessels by officers with stipends ranging from \$700 to \$1,500; but then Mr. Gould is only worth fifty or sixty millions and must save up something for his old age.

THE New York Tribune says: "Robert Rodney, U. S. N., would like to have the Constitution amended so that no citizen could own more than ten million dollars' worth of property. And he is sending out innumerable postal cards containing a proposed amendment to that effect. If Mr. Rodney is afraid of owning more than ten millions of dollars himself, he can easily give away his surplus wealth without an amendment. As for the rest of the people, there are comparatively few of them who are troubled that way, and when they are they will manage to get along under the present Constitution. Mr. Rodney would save some money if he would cease writing postal cards." We can assure the Tribune that this fear of an inordinate increase of their wealth is one in which the majority of naval officers do not share.

THE Christian Register of Boston (Unitarian) says: The promotion of Gen. David S. Stanley from the colonelcy of the 22d Infantry, U. S. A., to a brigadier-generalship is an advancement which that officer richly deserves for his faithful services during the war, supplemented by continued and arduous service on the frontier. Gen. Stanley is a thorough soldier, and one of his soldierly traits is that he declines to parade himself or his achievements in the newspapers. There are many other officers in the Army whose distinguished services in the war entitle them to high military honors; but, with a small standing Army penuriously administered and a blessed state of peace, they must remain content with the consciousness of duty nobly done, which is one of the richest satisfactions any human being can enjoy.

Mrs. Lamont Dupont, who was killed recently by the explosion at Thompson's Point, is said to have been worth \$13,000,000. He had a controlling interest in the manufacture of nearly all the high explosives that were made in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Ten million pounds of these materials were consumed in the country in 1882, the Hopanno Company's works at Thompson's Point producing one-third of this amount. He is credited with having organized a combination of all the makers of high explosives. When negotiating, with the Panama Canal Company for the powder to be used in that work he guaranteed to supply twelve tons of Atlas powder daily if that amount were needed.

JEM WARD, the last of the old-time champions of the English prize ring, died at London, April 6, 1884, in the 85th year of his age. He won a champion's belt before Sayres was born in 1825. He began life as a pugilist and ended it as an artist, attaining quite a reputation as such, and on one occasion giving an exhibition of his pictures. His productions are very creditable works of art. They are chiefly landscapes, and he was good at bits of water and boats, and was curiously clever in his blending of colors. He was a self-taught genius, and besides being a painter could play three or four different musical instruments.

A CIRCULAR letter has been issued to ex-officers and soldiers of the 5th Army Corps, inviting them to make a visit on April 15 to the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness. The letter of invitation is signed by Gens. Hunt, Newton, Rosecrans, Longstreet, Fairchild, and Mr. J. H. Stine, historian of the corps.

A LETTER from Berlin says: "The Emperor has grown ten years older during the last decade."

COL. Fred Grant is mentioned as a candidate for the position of delegate to the Chicago Convention from Morristown, N. J., but his rival, the Sheriff of the County, is said to have the inside track.

COMMANDER Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Pearson are likely to make New York City their permanent place of residence, and it is said they are to purchase Mr. Villard's mansion on Madison avenue, opposite the Cathedral. Mr. Villard's house is of brown stone, exceedingly plain externally, but taken in connection with the two houses built upon the same block and which form part of it in the outside plan, it is a handsome and dignified edifice. The three houses are built upon three sides of a courtyard, which faces the street. Mr. Villard's front door being entered upon the right side of the court. The door opens upon a fine hall finished with marble, with superb vaulted ceiling of mosaic work. A fine fire place with brass fittings is nearly opposite the very elegant stairway, near the foot of which is an elevator. At one end of the hall is a large drawing-room, so divided by pillars as to have the effect of three rooms; these pillars are of woods of two colors inlaid with bits of mother of pearl and harmonizing in color with the walls, which are paneled with tapestry of a terra cotta shade. At the farther end of the hall opens the music room, finished in white and gold, a superb room which will seat two hundred people. The dining-room runs the whole length of one side of the house and is divided into breakfast and dining-rooms by an open work partition of wood, running part way up to the ceiling. The dark wood work of this room is exquisitely finished with marbles designed by St. Gaudens, the author of the statue of Farragut in Madison Square, and the effect of the doors, studded with 250,000 small brass nails is very rich. The bedroom floors are finished with equal elegance and beauty, one room being fitted in ebony with carved mantel, bedstead and chest of drawers brought from an old Italian palace. Upon the first bedroom floor is also the library, a large, beautiful and very homelike room, filled with sunshine. This is a very superficial and cursory description of a house that will bear comparison with many a palace, and which deserves minutest inspection to discover its beauty of detail and elegance of finish.

THE *Academy News* for April, a monthly paper published by the "Michigan Military Academy," Orchard Lake, has an interesting sketch of the life of that distinguished scholar and soldier, Captain Alden Partridge, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was on duty for many years, between 1806 and 1816, at the Military Academy, resigned from the Army in 1818, and died in 1854, at Norwich, Vt. The number also contains several articles of merit, and we note a project to form a small company of cavalry at the Academy this summer.

COL. Alexander Montgomery, U. S. A., is spending a season in Savannah, Ga.

THE veteran Gen. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., visited New York City, this week, locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ACTING Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., was hospitably received at San Francisco, on his recent arrival there, by his many friends in that city.

MEDICAL Directors R. C. Dean and S. F. Cones, U. S. Navy, were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

HENRICHSEN and Cie, publishers of Le Club Almanach, 1884, announce that among the portraits in the number will be one of Le Comte de Paris, Captain Louis Philippe d'Orléans, late U. S. Army.

THE *Leavenworth Times*, of April 10, says: "The announcement made in these columns a few days ago that the 20th and 22d Regiments of Infantry would change stations, was misleading. It is learned since that the officers of the 22d Infantry addressed a letter to Col. Otis asking him to transfer to that regiment. Col. Otis was formerly its lieutenant colonel, was much attached to it, and Col. Stanley being promoted it was believed that the transfer could be made, provided Colonel Swaine was willing. It would only have involved the transfer of the colonels but not of the regiments."

COMMODORE Mayo, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and Mrs. Mayo, spent this week visiting at Baltimore.

GEN. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., of Fort Douglas, now East on leave, brought with him the remains of his wife, who died at Salt Lake in 1881, for interment in the family vault, in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati.

COL. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, is due early next week at Fort Adams, R. I., on return from a short leave. In the meantime Major John Egan is commanding the post.

SURGEON Ely McClellan, U. S. A., returned to Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of the week, from a short leave of absence.

THE suit of General William Myers, U. S. A., against Daniel Vermilye, for slander, was heard at Chicago on Tuesday. The defendant was not present, and the case went by default and only occupied a few minutes. The slander complained of consisted in a charge that the plaintiff had alienated the affections of the defendant's wife. The evidence consisted of two letters, one to Mrs. Vermilye, the other to F. H. Holmes, in which the accusation was made. General Myers also detailed a conversation between Vermilye and Mr. Leland, proprietor of the Leland Hotel in Chicago, in which similar charges were uttered. This constituted the whole of the evidence, and the jury, after a few moments' consideration, returned a verdict for \$20,000. It is said that Vermilye is not worth anything, but the moral vindication is complete.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Asst. Surgeon W. Matthews, Med. Dept., 311 N. street, N. W., S. O. No. 62, A. G. O.; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., 1201 R. I. avenue, on leave; 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Art., Ebbitt House, S. O. 68, Hdqrs. Dept. of East; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. D. H. Kinzie, 5th Art., 1826 I street, on General Court-martial duty; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbott, Engineers, Ebbitt House, to attend session of Nat. Academy of Sciences; Major H. A. Hambright, retired, St. James Hotel, on business with Department; 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art., 2013 G street, on leave.

Mrs. Miller presented in the Senate on Tuesday a petition of the widow of the late Rear-Admiral James H. Strong for an increase of pension to \$50 a month, in lieu of that now received by her. In support of her petition Mrs. Strong presents a letter from Admiral Porter, in which he earnestly recommends that the widow be given the full benefit of the pension laws.

Mr. Cockrell presented in the Senate on Tuesday a resolution adopted by Colonel Grover Post No. 78, Department of Missouri, G. A. R., recommending that Gen. A. J. Smith be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of major-general.

SURGEON B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., has been elected President of the Kansas Medical Society.

PETITIONS favoring the passage of H. R. 2616, to promote the efficiency of the Army, signed by the following officers of the Army, have been presented in Congress: F. Mears, J. McMartin, H. D. Reed, and J. O. Green, 25th Inf.; Henry C. Egbert, Robt. K. Evans, Millard F. Walz, John M. Norvell, and Fred H. Smith, 12th Inf. Also petitions in favor of S. 1677, by the following: R. W. Hoyt, R. M. Blatchford, Jonas A. Emery, David Krause, David B. Taylor, J. J. Dougherty, P. M. B. Travis, William Hoffman, and Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.; H. Douglass, Thomas F. Tobey, C. B. Western, C. H. Warrens, Patrick Hason, C. A. Johnson, Fred S. Calhoun, S. J. Mulhall, and Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf. Mr. Logan presented in the Senate, on Wednesday, a large number of petitions favoring the passage of the bill, S. 1677, extending the provisions of Section 1207, R. S., to the lieutenants of the line of the Army. With the exception of the following named officers of the 3d Artillery, stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., the names of the other officers favoring the bill have been printed in previous numbers of the JOURNAL: Geo. A. Thurston, B. W. Randolph, C. B. Satterlee, Louis Oethelm, and Beverly W. Dunn. The following officers of the 1st Cavalry have signed the petition favoring the passage of H. R. No. 2613: Edward Hunter, F. K. Upham, Thomas Garvey, John Pitcher, Geo. B. Backus, Geo. S. Hoyle, W. H. Miller, Geo. W. Goode, and G. H. Macdonald.

SURGEON John S. Billings, U. S. A., was present this week at the celebration of the tercentenary of the foundation of Edinburgh University, and had conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was to sail for home on Saturday on the *Scythia*.

MAJOR Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned to New Orleans from an inspection of the Louisiana levees, and has made an interesting report on the subject to the Secretary of War.

THE U. S. Naval Institute has had reprinted, in separate pamphlet form, from No. 29 of its proceedings, the excellent article, by Lieut. E. K. Moore, U. S. N., "Method of Testing Chronometers at the U. S. Naval Observatory."

COL. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., has now got pleasantly located at Fort Assiniboine, and expects Mrs. Coppinger, now in Washington, to join him at an early date.

"Pa," asked Walter, "what is a Buddhist?" "A Buddhist, my son," replied pa, "is a well-sorted of horticultural chap—you've heard of budding fruits, you know."

COL. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, is spending a portion of his present leave at Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUT. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., is reported as saying, in a recent conversation at Indianapolis, that the Aleutian Islands are going to be of value to this country for grazing purposes. They stretch out within five hundred miles of Asia, the extreme point being farther west of San Francisco than the extreme point of Maine is east of it, and the entire southern coast is swept by the warm current from the Japan Sea. The result is a climate nearly the counterpart of southern Ireland. "We have," says he, "a signal station on one of them, and the lowest temperature recorded in the past seven years is six degrees above zero. While the Leo was being repaired, I went into the interior of the island a distance of six or seven miles. The grass, rich and heavy, was as high as my knees, and, although it was in the middle of September, the frost had not touched it. A better grazing prospect I never viewed."

LIEUT. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately assigned to duty at Wooster University, Ohio, will start East in a few days, from Fort Lyon, Col., to visit friends, before entering upon his college tour.

A LONDON despatch of April 16 says that Stanley has resolved, before leaving Africa, to break up entirely new ground, and solve a problem which will excite the gratitude of geographers. He intends to reach from the Congo country one of the Egyptian stations in the Mombutter country, on the Wellemakus River. This is the task that Gen. Gordon was intending to attempt before he was diverted to Khartoum.

SAN Antonio is well pleased to have Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., sent there as Department Commander, and already steps are being taken to give him a fitting reception when he arrives.

LIEUT. F. H. French, 19th Inf., has recently changed base from Fort Clark to Fort Brown, Texas.

MAJOR A. S. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, inspected the marines at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard on Saturday last.

A STRANGE fatality seems to have followed not only the late Paymaster Brodhead, U. S. A., but his clerks as well. Mr. Louis R. Spencer, who, before entering upon duty with the deceased officer, was clerk for Major E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, was mortally wounded and deserted by his companions in 1876, and in another column we report the recent sudden death of Mr. Treadwell, the clerk who accompanied Major Brodhead East, and who was also formerly a clerk of Major Judd.

AN Indianapolis despatch, referring to the recent marriage of C. J. Dickey, U. S. A., which we noticed last week, says of the bride: She is an accomplished and beautiful lady, well worthy the distinguished ancestry of which she can boast. Her grandfather, Noah Noble, was the fourth Governor of the State of Indiana, and deservedly one of the most popular men with the people who ever lived in the State. His brother, Gen. James Noble, was one of the early honored representatives of Indiana in the U. S. Senate. The bride's mother, Mrs. Davidson, was the only daughter of Governor Noble, and was remarkable for her graces and accomplishments. Major Dickey, the fortunate bridegroom, is likewise of distinguished parentage. His father, Hon. John Dickey, was a member of Congress from the Beaver District, Pennsylvania, from 1843 to 1845, and from 1847 to 1849. The late Oliver J. Dickey, son of the former, was a member of Congress from Lancaster District, Pennsylvania, for several years, succeeding Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in that position. The bridal couple, after sojourning several days with his relatives in Pennsylvania, will proceed to Santa Fe.

QUEEN Pomare, of Tahiti, returned to New York from France on Wednesday, but left at once for San Francisco on her way home to her native island.

CAPTAIN J. W. Fullman, U. S. A., the lately appointed Assistant Quartermaster, will leave Meadville, Pa., in a few days to take charge of quartermaster matters at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

LIEUT. Geo. P. Scriven, 3d U. S. Art., came from West Point to New York on Wednesday to attend the marriage of Mr. Poultny Bigelow, of the New York Herald, brother of Lieut. John Bigelow, 10th Cavalry, to Miss Edith Evelyn Jaffray.

Mrs. Beatie Raymond, sister of the wife of Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., was married at San Francisco, April 6, to Mr. G. F. Ashton, of that city.

It having been proposed to organize a political club at Chicago in behalf of Secretary of War Lincoln for President, the Secretary wrote March 28 to the Hon. Leonard Swett, of that city, as follows: "I am not a candidate for either President or Vice-President, and therefore do not wish any clubs formed for me. If you will kindly give this matter your early attention and stop it you will much oblige me."

THE claims of the following Army officers for longevity pay was settled by the Second Comptroller during the past two weeks: Edwin D. Judd, Rodney M. Taylor, Winfield S. Edgerly, Geo. A. Forsyth, S. C. Vedder, E. A. Belger, Calbraith P. Rodgers, Deane Monahan, James N. Allison, John F. Randolph, Chas. S. Heintzelman, Henry Douglass, Amos S. Kimball, Horace Porter, Charles H. Rockwell, Richard Vauce, Mason M. Maxon, Geo. L. Andrews, Jas. B. Mearns. The claim of Surgeon John F. Randolph was disallowed.

CAPT. F. M. Ramsay, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., visited Washington, D. C., on official business April 16 and had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy.

THE Pension bill of Mary Helena Mahan, widow of the late Prof. Dennis H. Mahan, of the Military Academy, was reported adversely in the House on the 11th of April.

PASSED Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, U. S. N., is in Washington, this week, from Manchester, New Hampshire, awaiting examination by the retiring board, on Saturday. Upon his retirement—of which there is no doubt, as his hearing is so much impaired of late as to render him unfit for active service—he will take charge of the Omokeag Mills at Manchester.

LIEUT. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Jr., became the happy parents of a fine son on Monday last. The grandfather, Adjutant General Drum, has been busy receiving the congratulations of his friends all the week.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending April 17, 1884: Lt. Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf.; Lt. S. A. Day, 5th Art.; Col. G. W. Cullum, Retired; Lt. Wm. P. Van Ness, 1st Art.; Lt. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Livermore, Eng. Corps; Lt.-Col. H. L. Abbot, Eng. Corps. Naval Cadet W. B. Whittlesey; Lt. W. M. Schuetze; Chief Eng. Geo. W. Melville; Ensign A. A. Ackerman; Chaplain H. H. Clarke; Ensign W. L. Varnum; Passed Asst. Surgeon, S. W. Battle.

LIEUT. J. W. Summerhayes, 8th Inf.; and Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf., have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

THE boilers of a pumping machine exploded at Ft. Brown on April 17, seriously injuring Sergeant McNally, of Co. G, 19th Infantry, and Private Mooney. The former was scalded in the face and eyes, and was otherwise injured. The latter was scalded on the breast and injured internally. Both will probably die. The building was completely wrecked.

It is expected at Fort Monroe, Va., that Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., will attend the graduating exercises next week and deliver the diplomas.

From Hot Springs, Ark., we learn that Gen. McClure left at the end of March, Capt. Gageley early in April, and Capt. Cusack last week. Gen. Pennypacker left April 10, regretted by every one who knew him. Gen. B. H. Hill, Col. Gaskill, and Col. McFarland, of the Army, and Lieut. Griffin, of the Navy, are still there. The construction of the Army and Navy Hospital is progressing under the energetic supervision of Capt. Jacobs, of the Q. M. Department. The rafters of the north and south wards are up, and the administration building is built to the first floor. Surgeon Huntington, of the Army, and a surgeon of the Navy were expected there this week on duty in connection with the hospital.

Among those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the celebration of the tercentary of the formation of Edinburgh University were our Minister, James Russell Lowell, Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, and Surgeon John S. Billings, Major, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, curator Army Medical Museum.

RETIREMENT AND THE REVENUE MARINE.

THE majority and minority reports of the House Committee of Commerce present very forcibly contending opinions on the subject of retiring pensions. The majority accept the principle of retirement, and set forth the services of the Revenue Marine to show that its officers should be put upon the same footing in respect to it, as the officers of the Army and Navy. They trace the history of the Revenue Marine, from its organization by Alex. Hamilton, in 1790, and show that, while Congress has insisted upon maintaining its status in connection with the civil establishment, it has constantly treated it as part of the naval force and, as such, it has borne an important part in every war in which the nation has been involved. Its military functions continue in peace, and in the long intervals between wars the Revenue vessels are most actively and advantageously occupied. During the last seven years \$21,000,000 worth of property has been assisted by the Revenue vessels, and in a single year the value of assistance to commerce was nearly six times the annual cost of carrying on the service, which is less than a million of dollars. "In view of this showing," says the committee, "the question arises, ought not Congress to encourage this service by generous provision for its faithful officers; ought it not to accede to every reasonable demand for increasing the efficiency of the corps; can it, consistently with sound policy and wise discretion, refuse to extend needed relief to a body of men so industriously employed, and with such signal public advantage?" They think it should, and accordingly report a bill (H. R. 6120) for retirement, which will appear at present not to exceed twelve officers, one of whom is ninety years old, four others are over seventy-five, one is seventy-one, and one sixty-seven; one has been pronounced mentally infirm, and one has softened of the brain. The annual cost, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, will not exceed \$30,000. The bill also provides that three of the captains shall be designated as post captains, with \$500 a year additional pay, and that they shall fulfill the duties of superintendent of construction of vessels and inspectors. It also extends the provisions of existing law concerning service, or longevity, pay as applied to the Army to the officers of the Revenue Marine.

Messrs. John F. Reagan, Martin L. Clardy, Oscar Turner and Poindexter Dunn unite in a minority report against the bill of which they say: "It can only be justified on the ground that, because we have made the pay of officers of the Army extravagant and unreasonable, we should now do the same for the officers of the Revenue Marine. Patriotism, duty and justice to the people of this country would be better subserved by reducing the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy relatively to the rates of pay allowed the officers of the Revenue Marine." They set forth the pay of officers of the Army and Navy to show how extravagant it is, and, to make it seem larger, they declare that "these officers also are allowed rations, and when mounted are allowed additional forage, so that they can save a greater part of their pay." Perhaps these Dogberries will tell us where they get this information?

As to retirement they say: "We object to the system; and so objecting say, in answer to the objection that we avail ourselves of their services while they are well and strong, and turn them out when worn out and poor, that if that state of facts exists as a rule, it is because of the improvidence and prodigality of such officers, in wasting their large salaries during service. . . . With the salaries allowed, if they will exercise that sort of economy which people in other walks of life are compelled to exercise, they ought, as a rule, to be either rich or well off at the end of a term of forty or forty-five years' service instead of becoming paupers, and dependent on appropriations from the public Treasury for their support. If the policy of supporting them for life after they are retired from the public service be adopted, then their pay during the years of service ought to be reduced so as to protect them against the habits of extravagance and dissipation. . . . The officer being more fortunate than the private citizen, obtains an honorable and lucrative position, which thousands of others may have desired but could not obtain. He enjoys, as a rule, more leisure than the private citizen; is the recipient of more consideration; has greater social advantages, and his pay and emoluments are greater, as a rule. Is it because of his good fortune and better situation in life that at the end of his active service he is to be retired on pay out of other people's money, when he has been provident or improvident, and whether he is rich or poor?"

Fortunately this is a minority report and is sufficiently answered by that of the majority which accompanied it.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months from May 1 is granted Major F. Van Vleet, 10th Cavalry (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17).

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SWAIM.

Mr. A. E. Bateman, of the firm of Bateman and Co., bankers, of Washington, April 16, filed with the Secretary of War a letter in which he says:

It becomes my duty to prefer charges against Brig.-Gen. D. G. Swaim, at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice of the United States Army, for fraud and for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. I stand ready to prove that the said D. G. Swaim has committed a fraud, to all intents and purposes, upon the banking house of Bateman and Co., of which I am a member. Some two years ago the said D. G. Swaim, having deposited the sum of \$5,000, received upon his departure for the West a simple due bill, at his request, to have in case an accident should befall him. This amount was checked out subsequent to that date by said D. G. Swaim, for which we have a number of vouchers. After having drawn all the money out and a settlement having made he negotiated and transferred the due bill for the full amount with certain parties in this city. I am further ready to prove that said D. G. Swaim assisted to negotiate army pay vouchers with our firm, which he knew to be fraudulent, and triplicates of outstanding accounts. I ask that a court-martial be ordered for the trial of the said D. G. Swaim on charges preferred. I desire, when it is ordered, to amend this by presenting other charges under the head of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

A. E. BATEMAN.

To the Honorable Secretary of War.

The due bill referred to, having been returned and the suit against Bateman and Co., based upon it having been withdrawn, Mr. B., the next day, sent to the Secretary of War the following:

DEAR SIR:—The suit against our firm on the due bill mentioned in my charges of yesterday against General D. G. Swaim have been withdrawn, and the differences between General Swaim and myself satisfactorily settled. I hereby withdraw the charges contained in my letter of April 16 against said General D. G. Swaim, he claiming they were made under a misapprehension of facts which I concede. Very truly yours,

A. E. BATEMAN.

It is understood that a court-martial will be ordered in case of Gen. Swaim.

When the guns of Fort Sumter awoke the North, and the Seventh Regiment of New York set forth on its famous march for the defence of the Capital, in its ranks marched two young men named Winthrop. One of these, William, is now an officer in the Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army; the other, Theodore, was one of the early victims of the war, falling at Big Bethel in June, 1861, while serving as an aide on the staff of General B. F. Butler. This was before we had settled down to that dull routine of slaughter, which made individual lives seem of such little account, and a certain halo of romance surrounds the memory of these early victims of the war. In the case of Theodore Winthrop this was heightened by the literary associations connected with his name; of these we have some account in the volume just published by Henry Holt and Co., and entitled the "Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop." It is edited by his sister, and with such excellent taste and judgment that it is much more interesting than family memorials are expected to be. Miss Winthrop's narrative is permeated by that reverence for family, which, according to her, is deeper in New England than anywhere in this country; and besides its record of the young life which gave such promise of a brilliant future, it offers an interesting study of the influences which had their origin in this pride of race, and which helped to swell the rising tide of patriotic fervor that swept all before it, and which was so largely of New England origin.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate, April 15:

7th Regiment of Cavalry.

Capt. John M. Bacon, of the 9th Cavalry, to be Major, April 14, 1884, vice Ball, relieved from active service.

9th Regiment of Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Jerauld A. Olmsted (regimental quartermaster), to be Capt., April 14, 1884, vice Bacon, promoted to the 7th Cavalry.

5th Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Granger Adams to be 1st Lieut., March 30, 1884, vice Baldwin, resigned.

10th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, Jr. (regimental quartermaster), to be Capt., April 8, 1884, vice Sellers, deceased.

21st Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey to be 1st Lieut., March 25, 1884, vice Williams, appointed regimental quartermaster.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., April 9, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, each non-commissioned officer authorized to carry a revolver will be allowed to expend cartridges in target practice at the rate of four hundred revolver cartridges per annum, and at that rate during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., April 12, 1884.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published, and will be numbered 2778½:

GAUNTLETS.

2778½. For all mounted men.—Good, serviceable leather gauntlets, according to pattern in the Quartermaster General's Office.

II. Until the publication of a new price list of clothing and equipage, these gauntlets will be charged at the rate of one dollar per pair. They will be issued at the rate of three pairs during an enlistment of five years, and the allowance of Berlin gloves for all mounted men will be reduced to one pair per annum.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., April 14, 1884.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, para. 2629 and 2642 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows: 2629. For officers of the Signal Corps.—A gold embroidered wreath of oak leaves, of the size prescribed for officers of the other staff corps, on dark blue cloth ground, encircling two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, according to the pattern deposited in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

2642. For officers of the Signal Corps.—Same as above described, without the aloulette; the distinctive insignia being two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, according

to the pattern deposited in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

II. The foregoing changes will take effect July 1, 1884.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR S, H. Q. A., April 14, 1884.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ISSUE OF ARMS.

Under G. O. 4, of 1879, an infantry officer can draw a rifle, that being an infantry arm, but he cannot draw a revolver. Officers drawing arms as provided in that order are required to receipt for them and make returns as in the case of any other public property.—[Letter, March 17, 1884.]

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

There is no law or regulation which authorizes a post commander to convene a board of officers to make recommendations on matters pertaining to the general administration of the Army.—[Letter, March 22, 1884.]

CLOTHING.

Clothing issued for purely experimental purposes should not be charged against the enlisted men to whom it is issued.—[Letter, March 22, 1884.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will, upon his arrival in N. Y. City, report in person for duty to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., Saint Louis, Missouri, will proceed to and make an inspection of the National Cemeteries at Jefferson Barracks, Jefferson City and Springfield, Missouri; Mound City, Camp Butler and Quincy, Illinois (S. O. 74, April 10, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., of his duties as Depot and Dis. Q. M. at that place (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and will report for assignment to duty as Post Q. M., at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

During the temporary absence of the Adjutant A. A. Adjt. Gen. of the District, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will have charge of the office (S. O. 22, April 4, D. N. M.)

Capt. W. A. Eldred, C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 37, March 27, D. Columbia).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major George E. Glenn, Paymr., having reported for duty, is announced as Chief Paymr. of the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 10, April 4, D. Ariz.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton is relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Elliot, Texas, and relieve A. A. Surg. G. A. Thompson, who, when so relieved, will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty (S. O. 77, April 14, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Edward B. Mosely, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 74, April 16, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Columbia, for assignment to duty in that Dept. (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James E. Filcher, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 37, April 7, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward Jacob Martin will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 37, April 7, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward Jno. V. Carroll was discharged by expiration of service, at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., March 26, and re-enlisted March 27, 1884.

Hospital Steward John W. Wright will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 44, April 9, D. Texas.)

Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon will report to the C. O., Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty (S. O. 45, April 11, D. Texas.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of hospital stewards will be made: Hospital Steward Walter S. Haines will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report in person to the Supt. U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., to relieve Hospital Steward Henry C. Schmiedel, who will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of California, for duty. Upon the arrival of Hospital Steward Schmiedel at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Hospital Steward Michael Denning will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for duty (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William A. Henry will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and report for duty (S. O. 75, April 17, D. East.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Brig. Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Light House Board. Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Light House Board, vice Lieut. Col. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engrs., who is relieved (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergeant Charles A. Campbell, now at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia, will proceed to Fort Montgomery, House's Point, New York, and report for duty (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 85, relative to Ord. Sgt. Charles A. Campbell, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., reporting on arrival to the C. O., St. Francis Barracks (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sgt. Edward McGuire is relieved from duty at Fort Marion, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Montgomery, House's Point, N. Y. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 12, 1884:

Company A, 11th Infantry, to Fort Sully, Dakota.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller is detailed as Professor of Mil-

tary Science and Tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Samuel M. Swigert is extended one month (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Jacob Fethers having re-enlisted his rank as saddler sergeant is continued, to date March 28, 1874.

Private Perley S. Eaton is promoted corporal, Troop K.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

The C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Myrtal L. Cole, Troop A (S. O. 72, April 7, Dept. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Private John McConnell, Troop B, has been appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 6th Cav., and Farrier Frank Hayden, Troop D, 6th Cav., corporal.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Major Edward Ball, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect between April 15 and 30, is granted 2d Lieut. H. E. Kendall, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 43, April 7, D. Tex.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. I. G., will make the periodical inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Dept. of East stationed in New York City and at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 69, April 10, D. East.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes is extended ten days (S. O. 73, April 15, D. E. st.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. William T. Howard is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

1st Lieut. Edward Davis, R. Q. M., St. Francis Bks, will proceed to Ferdinand, Fla., and make the investigation directed in official papers this day referred to him (S. O. 69, April 10, D. East.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to commence on or about May 3, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 72, April 14, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month—to begin as soon after May 1, 1884, as his services can be spared by his post commander—with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 75, April 17, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for eighteen days is granted 2d Lieut. R. F. Massey, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 71, April 12, D. East.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of absence for six months is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Muhlenberg (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Christopher G. Miner, Fort Bridger, Wyo. T., is extended one month (S. O. 34, April 10, Div. M.)

Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf., A. A. I. G., Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Denver, the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre and Fort Lyons, Colo., for the purpose of making inspections at those points (S. O. 76, April 12, Dept. M.)

At a meeting of the members of Co. D, 9th Inf., held at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 8, 1884, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our respected comrade, Henry L. Gower, and, while we humbly submit to the will of Divine Providence, we nevertheless mourn the untimely death of one who, while amongst us, had won for himself the esteem and good will of his fellow soldiers.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to his relatives in their bereavement, who we trust may in this their hour of affliction take comfort in the hope that He who looks over all our destinies has received unto Himself the soul of our departed comrade.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, to the New Haven Journal and Courier, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

JOHN WHITE, 1st Sergeant, ARTHUR FARR, Sergeant,
THOS. HEARNY, Corporal, GEORGE BAILEY, Private,
Committee.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect on or about May 10, is granted C. pt. Ira Quinby (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, Fort Ontario, N. Y., will assume, in addition to his other duties thereof, those of Asst. Commissary of Subsistence (S. O. 70, April 11, D. East.)

Col. O. B. Wilcox will proceed to Pittsburg Bks, N. Y., and make the investigation directed in papers this day referred to him (S. O. 73, April 14, D. E. st.)

1st Sergt. Martin Kenney, Co. I, Pittsburg Bks, will return to his station, with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The Commander of the 13th Inf. will send the Regimental Adjutant to meet at Albuquerque, N. M., April 14, thirty recruits destined for companies at Fort Stanton and Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 73, April 8, Dept. M.)

The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. William Satter, Co. B (S. O. 72, April 7, Dept. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Leave of absence for three months, from July 1, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. George Rablin (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to com-

mence between May 5 and 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hinton, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 35, April 14, Div. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

2d Lieut. F. H. French is detached from his company at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 44, April 9, D. Tex.)

We are indebted to Adjutant Chas. B. Hall for a roster of the commissioned officers of the 19th Infantry for April. There are thirty-five of them in all, thirty of whom are with the regiment, one (Capt. J. S. Wharton) on detached service as A. D. C. to General Hancock, one 1st lieutenant on recruiting service, two 2d lieutenants at Fort Leavenworth, and one on sick leave. The roster is neatly executed on the regimental press.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is still further extended seven days (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Col. Henry A. Morrow will inspect ordnance and ordnance stores and camp and garrison equipage for which Capt. James A. Hangway is accountable (S. O. 40, April 3, D. Columbia.)

Capt. George W. Evans, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. Robert M. Hickey, Co. D, is transferred to the Detachment of General Service Clerks on duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 40, April 3, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect May 1, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 74, April 10, Dept. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private John W. McNiece, Co. C (S. O. 77, April 14, Dept. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

The recruits for the 13th, 14th, and 23d Regiments of Infantry will be sent to their destinations under charge of 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf. (S. O. 73, April 8, Dept. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. Brotherton, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1884.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel David S. Stanley, 22d Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, March 24, 1884, vice Mackenzie, retired from active service.

CASUALTY.

Captain Edwin E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, died April 8, 1884, at Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Jacob G. Schilling, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lapwai, I. T., April 3. Detail: Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. A. G. Forre, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. Everts, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Earle, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. S. Folz, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 37, March 27, D. Columbia.)

At San Antonio, Tex., April 14. Detail: Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.; Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 2d Art.; Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer and 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Gaston, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. W. Harold, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 44, April 9, D. Tex.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 17. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck and A. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, J. E. Sawyer, and A. L. Morton, 6th Art.; Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 6th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 73, April 15, D. East.)

At Washington Bks, D. C., April 18. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capt. James E. Wilson, John McGilvray, and Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieuts. F. C. Grugan, J. E. Eastman, B. M. Rogers, and E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George Mitchell, Adj. 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 74, April 16, D. East.)

At Jackson Bks, La., April 21. Detail: Capt. William Sinclair and James R. Kelly, 1st Lieuts. George A. Thurston and B. H. Randolph, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 74, April 16, D. East.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., April 21. Detail: Lieut. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept.; Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn, Med. Dept.; Capt. George G. Greenough and 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 75, April 17, D. East.)

At Fort Selden, N. M., April 17. Detail: Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. W. W. Tyler and J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 76, April 12, Dept. M.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. John G. Chandler and Richard N. Batchelder, D. Q. M. G., and Capt. John P. Rodgers, Mil. Storekeeper, will meet at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, May 12, for the transaction of such business as shall be laid before it by the Quartermaster-General, from whom the Board will receive special instructions (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY PRISONERS.

Military Prisoner Jeremiah Sullivan, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the receipt of this order (S. O. 76, April 12, Dept. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Upon the question by what authority a leave of absence, with permission to visit Mexico or Canada can be granted, Lieutenant General Sheridan states that there is no Regulation which prohibits an officer while on leave of absence from visiting either of the countries named. —(Letter A. G. O., April 14, 1884.)

Barracks and Quarters Estimates.—In order to secure a judicious apportionment of the small sum available from the limited appropriation for "Barracks and Quarters," the Lieutenant General directs Division Commanders to forward detailed, careful estimates of the repairs, alterations and additions required at each post or station in their commands for the next fiscal year, in the order of their adjudged necessity and in total amount not to exceed the sum expended out of the regular appropriation for like purposes last year. These estimates should not include the amount authorized to be used by Department Commanders when approved by Division Commanders. If mechanics, chargeable to the barracks and quarters appropriation, are permanently required at any posts, their number and pay should be given, and the posts where needed named. The sum which it is deemed necessary to expend on each post should be "clearly set forth in such detail that the reviewing officer can readily form an opinion as to the expediency of the expenditure when revising the estimates."—Letter A. G. O., March 27, 1884.)

Hospital Muster.—Upon the question as to whether enlisted men sick in hospital on the day of muster, who are mustered as present with their troops or companies, serving at the post, should also be mustered, or borne by name on the muster roll of the post hospital; or, in other words, if Note 8, and the certificate of the post surgeon, on hospital muster roll (new form), apply only to soldiers whose troops or companies are not mustered at the post, and whose names appear on the hospital muster roll in conformity with paragraph 2293, Army Regulations, the Lieutenant General says: "Note 8 on muster roll refers to soldiers on duty in the hospital, and not to patients. Soldiers sick in hospital should be mustered on the rolls of their respective companies with proper remarks (the same as men in confinement), and not borne on the muster rolls of the hospital."—(Indorsement A. G. O., March 26, 1884.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of California.—A competitive drill between Cos. C and E, 3d Infantry, and Co. G, 2d Artillery, National Guard, California, took place at the Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, March 25. The judges were: Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Infantry; Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery, and 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., 8th Infantry. The first prize was awarded to Co. G.

The *Alta* says: Lieut. Col. Sanford has had his battalion (Troops I and M, 1st Cavalry) out for skirmishing drill several times during the past two weeks on the hills back of Fort Point. Capt. Harris, of Troop M, 1st Cavalry, has gone to Fort Walla Walla with recruits, but is expected back this week. Meantime Lieutenant Hein is in command of the troop and Lieut. Tate is acting as adjutant of the battalion. Major W. L. Haskin is doing admirable work with Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, and his mounted drills on Mondays and Fridays are full of interest and instruction. No battery in the service can be more thoroughly ready than this one to take the field at a moment's notice.

Department of Columbia.—Mr. Charles F. West for some time Chief Clerk in the A. G. O., at Headquarters, Dept. of Columbia, has relinquished his position to engage in civil affairs, and has been succeeded by Mr. James D. Gordon.

Department of the Missouri.—Senator Logan presented in the Senate, on Wednesday, a memorial from the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in which charges are made against the officers of the Army of the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the matter of awarding contracts for forage. The memorial represents that bids were forwarded to the proper officer at Fort Leavenworth, in answer to proposals for bids for forage from the Chief Quartermaster of that office were set aside, and the bids of the people of this district, although the lowest and made in competition with dealers in the State of Kansas, were arbitrarily set aside, and every one rejected, assigning as a reason that corn, oats, and hay can be purchased more advantageously under contracts made by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for delivery in Kansas. The memorialists claim that residents of New Mexico offered to deliver hay at \$15 or less per ton, which bid the officer rejected, and accepted hay from Kansas at a cost to the Government of \$25.24 per ton for freight alone, leaving off the original cost of the hay. The memorialists pray that such legislation be taken by Congress as will relieve them of the injustice complained of. Accompanying the memorial is a letter to Senator Logan from a Mr. Z. Staab, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which he states that a rumor prevails that Gen. An. wants the District of New Mexico abolished. The Senator is urged to use his efforts to defeat such a plan, and try to have the district changed into a department.

The active season has commenced at Fort Leavenworth, and Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry drills are in daily progress under the watchful supervision of Colonel Otis. A fire which occurred at Fort Reno, I. T., April 9, destroyed a double set of quarters, occupied by Captains Bennett and Bradley. A defective flue caused the mischief.

Department of the East.—The veteran soldiers of the 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams, R. I., have generously resolved to give a ball there, at an early date, the proceeds to be devoted towards the fund being raised to establish a Home, near Richmond, Va., for ex-Confederate soldiers. We commend the example to their comrades of the Army, and have much pleasure in noting the efforts of Fort Adams in the matter.

Department of Dakota.—A roster of troops for March contains some interesting information. On the 14th of January, 1884,

The commanding officer Camp Poplar River reported the Indians at Poplar River Agency in want of food, and those at Wolf Point still more destitute. Feb. 12—At Fort Sully a fire originated accidentally in the quarters of Co. A. (Of this we gave account.) March 2—2d Lieutenant C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cavalry, with

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THE Washington Republican, speaking of the growth of that city, gives its size at different periods since it was founded. When John Adams closed his term in 1800, it was 8,144, about the size of Worcester in Massachusetts; but in 1810 it had reached 15,471, a population less than that of Youngstown. In 1820, at the time of the Missouri compromise, it contained over 20,000, or was about twice as large as Tiffin. In 1830 it was a little larger than Erie is now, and between 1850 and 1860 it reached the present size of Toledo. Between 1760 and 1870 it almost doubled, reaching 131,700 at the latter date. During the last census decade it added more than 46,000, and in 1880 its size was 177,624. With the same ratio of increase, in 1890 the city will number 239,792, and in 1900 it will contain 323,636.

THE NAVY

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Key West April 17. All well.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Jamaica, April 3, for coal.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Address, Key West, Fla. Returned to Matanzas, April 15, after a three days' cruise.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 4. To remain at Key West until further orders. Admiral Cooper says the three men who brought the schooner *C. M. Shewers* back to Key West, report that on the night of April 1, while lying off Key West, the schooner was boarded and seized by about 25 armed men, who put them below, where they remained until April 3, when they were allowed to come on deck, and were told they could go where they pleased. They found they were near land. The party went ashore and the three men sailed direct for Key West. The Admiral does not place entire confidence in the statement of the men, as to the seizure, etc. Two agents of the Treasury Department were at Key West investigating the matter, and two revenue cutters were there to prevent the departure of other unlawful expeditions.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. Returned to Matanzas April 15, from a three days' cruise.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at Matanzas April 12.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Cape Town, Africa, at last accounts.

NIRASO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, March 10. Health of city good.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCOSTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable announces her arrival at Larnica, April 16, 1884, from Beyrout, en route for Smyrna.

QUINNBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. On a cruise to Tunis, Tripoli, and Candia, at last accounts.

KRAUSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable announces her arrival at Larnica, April 16, 1884, from Beyrout, en route for Smyrna.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal. Upon leaving the Navy-yard, Mare Island, the *Hartford* will proceed along the Mexican and Central American Coast, as far as Panama, touching at as many ports as practicable. Rear Admiral John H. Uphur assumed command of the naval force on the Pacific Station, at Mare Island, Cal., on April 8, 1884—hoisting his flag on the *Hartford*. In general orders he announces the following officers as his personal staff: Capt. C. C. Carpenter, chief of staff; Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, flag lieutenant; Lieut. E. F. Quailtrough, secretary.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Valparaiso Feb. 29. Capt. Yates Sterling was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of May 1, relieving Comdr. Sands.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, March 12. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickinson. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSAOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the month of May next. At Cape Town, Africa, Feb. 22. Expected to leave about March 7.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Valparaiso March 13. Will return to Callao in June. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1884, having left Porto Praya Feb. 5. Expected to leave for Valparaiso about the 25th of March. General health of officers and men good.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Shanghai, China, Feb. 29, from Nagasaki.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Arrived at Chefoo, from Nagasaki, Feb. 28, and after a stay of a few days would go to Shanghai. When she left Corea, Feb. 11, affairs there were quiet, and a good feeling prevailed towards Americans. At Nagasaki a fire broke out Feb. 17, and her commanding officer reports that the fire companies of the vessel were immediately called, and were of great assistance in extinguishing it. Tanks were extended to them.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, Feb. 23. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1884, en route for Corea.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Visited Ningpo, Chefoo, and Foochow, at Amoy, Feb. 25, and would touch at Swatow and Hong Kong on her way to Canton.

OSBURN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Expects to sail some time next week for the Asiatic Station.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Ekerrett. At Shanghai, March 3. Was to leave about March 12 for Hong Kong, where final arrangements will be made preparatory to leaving for home. If the *Trenton* does not arrive before that time, Rear Admiral Davis will transfer his flag to the most convenient vessel.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Reported by cable at Bombay, India, April 14, 1884. Advice in regard to her previous movements state that she left Suez March 4, and after a pleasant passage through the Red Sea arrived at Aden on March 10. Captain Phythian was not able to obtain at Suez native firemen for the run except at the exorbitant charge of £8 per man. The firing was, therefore, done by the men of the *Trenton*. A number of the firemen were compelled to go off duty on account of exhaustion, and others were kept up by stimulants administered by the surgeon. Capt. Phythian suggests that vessels coming through the canal employ a few native firemen and engage them at Port Said, at about £5 per man. Health of all on board good.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, March 24. Would probably leave March 26, for a two weeks' cruise, and thence to Basseterre and St. Christopher.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Between April 3 and May 1, letters must be addressed to the care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, April 1. All well.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, commanding. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

A cable despatch from Lieut. Comdr. Caldwell reports the *Pinta* at Valparaiso, April 16—to sail in a week for Callao.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. At Newport, R. I.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Dock foot of 23d Street, East River, New York.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

THEETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. At the Navy-yard, New York.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The boatswain of the *Bear*, in pointing out to visitors the sleeping accommodations for the sailors, said: "We have every comfort and convenience here in the forecabin. See how comfortable the bunks are, and there is felling between the ceiling and sides to keep out the cold air. Forward of the forecabin is where we will stow the Esquimaux and the dogs. These Esquimaux couldn't stand the heat of the men's quarters, and, strangely enough, they can't endure as much cold as white men. Our rations are large, and of the very best preserved material in the market. The boys will live well, and we expect to be back with the Greely party by next October."

The Washington, D. C., *Republic* says: "Washington is proud of the Government Marine Band. It has reason to be. The band is an excellent one, and its leader is known as no mean composer of operatic and other music. The people of Washington take a great deal of interest and pride in St. Elizabeth's, the Government institute for the insane, and concerts, musical entertainments, and other diversions are frequently got up for the entertainment of the unfortunate inmates there. Would it not be well if this band were ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to give at least one concert a week at St. Elizabeth's. Certainly such concerts would contribute to the pleasure of the demented inmates of the Government Insane Asylum. A boat from the Navy Yard could carry the band over, or they could cross the river on the Uniontown cars, or, for the matter of that, it would not be a very long walk. Let the insane have all the comforts they can enjoy, and music is certainly one of them."

The board of directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association has changed the entrance fee to eight dollars in accordance with Sec. III, Art. VIII, of the by-laws. The actual per capita of the reserve fund is \$930. At the regular meeting of the Association on Saturday last, the following Naval officers were admitted to membership: Assistant Engineers Wythe M. Parks, and Wm. L. Cathcart; and Lieutenants Wm. B. Caperton, and Edwin R. Reynolds. Paymaster John R. Carmody was, as already announced, unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Last year the total tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal amounted to 5,775,426.20 tons, of which 4,420,882.33, or nearly 77 per cent. of the whole, were British. The revenue was 65,835,726f.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The Government had abundant force at Key West, and could have seized the craft on which Aguerro sailed, without difficulty, had the State Department, when first the matter was brought to its attention, requested the naval commander there to act at once. The orders for the detention of the filibusters were sent by the Treasury Department to the commander of a revenue cutter, which was absent from Key West on duty, and did not return until Aguerro's expedition had sailed." There would certainly have been an advantage in this instance in having the two marine services under one head.

The English have just completed their *Dolphin*—on Saturday, March 29. She was built at Middlesbrough by private contract, and is fitted with all the latest improvements in shipbuilding science, and armed with four heavy breech-loading guns, mounted on the Vavasseur system. She will hoist the pennant for foreign service on the 15th of April.

Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell, U. S. N., will be continued on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, until April 12, 1885.

Dr. Otto Krummel of Gottingen, who has been investigat-

ing the area of oceans, estimates the superficies of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans at 194,787,425 square miles, and the total superficies of all the seas on the globe at 231,915,905, while the total superficies of the continents and islands he puts at 34,354,950 square miles.

The total gross tonnage of new shipping launched in the United Kingdom during 1883 was 1,329,604 tons, against 1,240,824 tons in 1882, the increase for 1883 being thus 88,780 tons. The aggregate tonnage launched in each of the last four years has been given by Mr. Jeans in the "British Iron Trade Association Report" as follows:—1880, 796,221 gross tonnage; 1881, 1,013,208 gross tonnage; 1882, 1,240,824; and 1883, 1,329,604 gross tonnage. The gross tonnage of new shipping constructed to Lloyds' survey in iron and steel respectively, during each of the last four years, was—1880: Iron, 382 vessels, 447,389 tonnage; steel, 26 vessels, 36,943 tonnage. 1881: Iron, 461 vessels, 659,153 tonnage; steel, 37 vessels, 71,538 tonnage. 1882: Iron, 529 vessels, 785,592 tonnage; steel, 73 vessels, 127,927 tonnage. 1883: Iron, 644 vessels, 933,774 tonnage; steel, 109 vessels, 166,428 tonnage. Of the total for 1883, nine sailing ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,583, were steel. Of the total for 1882, twelve, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,156, were steel.

An utterly improbable report was telegraphed from St. Johns, N. B., this week, to the effect that the Greely party had been picked up on an ice floe. A later despatch says: The rumored rescue of the Greely party is without any foundation. A canard was circulated through St. Johns on the 1st of April stating that the crew of the steamship *Arctic* had landed men at Graves Island, who reported that the sealing steamship *Vanguard* had been spoken, with the survivors of the Greely party on board, they having been rescued from an ice floe. Every available source of information has been tested and the report found to be baseless. Commander Schley telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy that the crew of the sealer *Fox* was rescued from an ice floe by the sealer *Arctic* some four days ago, and that this undoubtedly gave rise to the rumor from St. Johns.

SENATOR Hoar is reported to be making an earnest effort to have a naval engineer officer detailed as a professor at the Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science, and has been to the Navy Department several times for that purpose. It is probable that some young officer will soon be selected, although the right man has not yet been hit upon.

The U. S. tug *Speedwell*, with the *Mayflower* in tow, arrived at Norfolk on April 15 from Washington, D. C.

ORDERS were given to the Bureau of the Navy Department on April 11 to prepare the monitors *Nantuxet*, at New York; *Montauk*, at League Island, and *Passaic*, at Annapolis, for a summer's cruise.

The Boston *Herald* reports that the Republicans of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate do not propose to insist upon keeping their seven steel cruisers amendment in the Naval Appropriation bill, after the latter gets into conference. The object of the committee is to make the House vote squarely on the proposition. It is before the House in the form of a bill which has passed the Senate.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Office reports that the survey recently made by Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., assistant coast survey, commanding steamer *Blake*, has developed several dangerous shoals between Shovel light vessel and Pollock rip light vessel, in Monomoy passage. They consist of patches, with a least depth of 13½ feet, near the northern extremity, and form an extension of Stone Horse shoal in a northerly direction to the 18-foot shoal indicated on coast survey chart No. 344, one-half mile from the present position of Shovel light vessel. The patch, on the line between the two light vessels, has at least a depth of 15 feet, and is one-third of a mile from Shovel. Vessels of deep draught should keep to the westward of a line joining the Handkerchief and Shovel light vessels until on a line between the southern extremity of Monomoy point and Pollock rip light vessel.

About the time the Greely relief expedition starts for the Arctic the corvette *Lylla* will be sent out by the Danish Government to take soundings on the west coast of Greenland and make observations during the open season, for which purpose she has a corps of scientific men aboard. She will remain in Davis Strait all summer, until driven out by the ice. Commander Normann, who is one of the most experienced Arctic explorers in the Danish Navy, writes to a friend in New York that he anticipates with pleasure the opportunity to give a helping hand to the Greely expedition. The *Lylla* has eight guns and a crew of 80 sailors.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in their report on the bill, H. R. 4782, to fix the position of the assistant astronomers at the Naval Observatory, say: "Under the present arrangement there is no hope of promotion or increased pay, and the Observatory is constantly losing the services of its well-trained assistants. The committee think it desirable that the Government should be able to select for these positions the most competent persons, and be assured of their continued service, and this can be effected only by making their positions permanent with a fair remuneration. Three assistant astronomers are now authorized by law, for the pay of which the sum of \$4,900 is appropriated by the legislative, executive, and judicial act. The committee recommend that the bill do pass."

At a dinner given last week, in Philadelphia, to Mr. Charles Lawrence, the newly elected President of the Common Council, the table was in the form of an ellipse, the central part of the long oval being filled with a representation of the Delaware River, real fish swimming in real water past Smith's and Petty's Islands, and brushing against the gilded keel of a miniature schooner, whose rigging was a-milax, and the deck and spars of which were laden with a fragrant cargo of roses. The wards of the city were represented by beds of different colored azaleas, divided by smiles. The First Ward, the home of President Lawrence, which has always been celebrated for its production of truck, was represented by a bed of lettuce. On the circular end of the long table, representing the quarter deck of the ship, was the helm wheel, worked out in a bed of flowers six feet in diameter. At the foot of the table was a floral representation of the mariner's compass, around which were grouped a number of members of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, of which Mr. Lawrence is president, and of the Maritime Exchange. The walls of the dining room were covered with national flags, and on one side were two huge anchors, above which were coils of rope. The menus were beautifully printed, and on the satin cover of each was a hand-painted picture of a frigate under full sail.

ENSIGN W. Braunerer reports that on April 2 the *Porpoise*, during the great gale, dragged her anchors and drifted to within half length of the Beach at Port Royal, S. C. Her stores having all been transferred to other vessels she was very light. As there was no further occasion to keep her at her old anchorage he removed her up opposite Port Royal entrance, where the *Wyoming* laid one or two years ago.

CHIEF Constructor Wilson says that the *Bear* is ready for sea, with the exception of her supply of coal. The *Theia* is still in dock, but she is being fitted rapidly, and nothing will

interfere with her being ready to sail by May 1. The Arctic steamer *Alert* is expected from England the latter part of this week or the first of the week following. Her officers will be Commander George W. Coffin, Lieutenant C. J. Badger, and Ensigns Ridgely Hunt, W. I. Chambers, and C. S. McClain.

DRUGHTMAN Townsend Southard, who has been on special duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and resume his regular duties at that yard, April 21.

Maritime circles all over the country are waking up to the important service rendered by the few branch hydrographic offices recently established, and are making demands upon the Navy Department for an increase in the number. Application was received this week from the Commercial Exchange, of New Orleans, for the establishment of an office at that port. Lieut. W. P. Ray, who was ordered to temporary duty at Washington this week, is to be sent, in a few days, to take charge of a branch office to be opened there.

No further tests have been made with the six inch gun at Annapolis. The weather has interfered with the manufacture of the powder required. Hence the delay.

The following mileage claims, under the Graham decision, were allowed by the Second Comptroller during the past two weeks: Carpenter Jas. McDonnell, \$140.40; Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, \$311.90; Boatswain Jos. McDonald, \$90.79; Paymaster Geo. B. Watkins, \$102.40; Passed Assistant Eng. William A. Mintzer, \$266.51; Chief Eng. William H. King, \$1,056.10; Rear Admiral John L. Worden, \$477.60; Passed Assistant Eng. C. J. MacConnell, \$525.12; Commodore W. W. Queen, \$1,858.07; Boatswain James Nash, \$268.23. This week: Commander A. G. Kellogg, \$341.63; Surgeon J. R. Tryon, \$437.80; Asst. Eng. A. H. Price, \$475.77; Lieut. G. W. Tyler, \$660.75; Rear Admiral E. Donaldson, \$1,181.88; and Lieut. J. F. Merry, \$1,101.63.

REAR-Admiral A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., March 31 relinquished the command of the naval force on the Pacific, after a command of fifteen months. As a token of the high esteem and friendly regard in which he was held by the officers of his flagship, the *Hartford*, a handsome Admiral's flag of silk was mastheaded on the morning of his retirement.

A KEY WEST despatch says: "While exercising with her yards, April 11, a strong breeze filled the sails of the flag-ship *Tennessee*, dragging her from her moorings and grounding her on the Middle Grounds in the harbor. After repeated efforts during the night, she was relieved at high tide April 12, by the revenue steamers *Dix* and *Bouthell* and lighthouse steamer *Laurel*. She is now anchored off Fort Taylor." This is confirmed by a letter we received from Key West, which adds that the *Tennessee* after being first hauled off drifted ashore a second time.

SENATE joint resolution No. 26, granting permission to Ensign L. H. Reynolds to accept the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, from the Government of Austria, was reported favorably to the House from the Naval Committee on Tuesday, and its immediate consideration asked for. Objection being made it went over.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant-Commanders Frederick A. Miller and William Welch, Lieutenants Joseph N. Hemphill and L. L. Beamey, to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I., on April 30.

Lieutenant Whitmull P. Ray, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Passed Assistant Engineer David M. Fulmer, to appear before the Retiring Board.

APRIL 14.—Sailmaker George S. Haskins, to the Training Ship New Hampshire, on April 30.

APRIL 15.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Gunner James M. Hogg, to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

Carpenter John J. Thomas, to appear before the Retiring Board.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant Rogers H. Galt (Junior Grade), to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Greenleaf and Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Surgeon H. M. Wells, to special duty at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, under instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop, as Executive of the Training Ship Minnesota.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Black, retired list, permitted to attend course of torpedo instruction.

DETACHED.

APRIL 12.—Captain A. B. Yates, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on April 20, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on April 30, for attendance in torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant-Commander Oscar W. Farenholt, from the Receiving Ship Wabash, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant John O. Morong, from the Receiving Ship Wabash, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant George M. Totten, from the Minnesota, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant S. W. B. Diehl, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, from duty with Board of Inspection, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant Charles M. McCarty, from the Wyandotte, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenants Edward W. Bridge, E. S. Prime, D. D. V. Stuart and Aaron Ward, from the Navy-yard, New York, April 29, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) L. P. Jonett, has reported his return, having been detached from the *Monocacy* on the 26th of January last.

Surgeon Henry M. Wells, from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, on April 16, for special duty.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White, from the *Hartford* and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 14.—Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, from special duty at Washington and ordered as assistant to Chief Engineer Wharton, at New York, in the inspection of the machinery of the new cruisers.

APRIL 15.—Lieutenant William I. Moore, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

Ensign A. A. Ackerman, from the Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*, on April 2, and ordered to report to Commissioner S. F. Baird for special temporary duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer Albert O. Engard, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer William S. Moore, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan P. Towne, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Passed Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

Assistant Engineers John D. Sloane and Frederick C. Bowers, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Naval Cadets William L. Howard, Felton Parker, Harry G. Leopold, Robert W. Gatewood and Clarence C. Willis, from the *Powhatan*, April 21, and ordered to the Naval Academy, May 1, next, for final graduation.

APRIL 16.—Commander S. D. Greene, from the command of the *Despatch*, April 23, and ordered to duty as Equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 25.

APRIL 17.—Carpenter Peter T. Ward has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna* on March 27, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant William McC. Little, detached from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadet J. A. Guntherie.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Surgeon Henry Stewart, from April 10, 1884.

LEAVE.

Granted to Lieutenant W. E. Whitfield (retired list), for one year, from April 23, with permission to leave the United States.

The leave of Civil Engineer H. S. Craven has been extended six months, from April 11.

Granted to Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan for one month, from April 20.

To Boatswain Andrew Milne, during the month of May.

SUSPENDED.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Landon P. Jonett has been suspended from duty and promotion for two years on furlough pay; said sentence to take effect from the 25th of January, 1884.

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

Medical Director George Peck has been appointed President, and Medical Director A. C. Gorgas and Surgeon J. C. Wise members of a Board to proceed to Coaster's Island, near Newport, R. I., for the purpose of examining buildings being erected for hospital purposes.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported* to the Surgeon General for the week ending April 16, 1884:

George Alexander Craig, Marine, December 18, 1883, U. S. S. *Ironclad*, at sea.

Francis Norton, 1st Class Fireman, April 10, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

Lieutenant Bloodfield Molvaine, U. S. Navy, (retired list), died of consumption at Philadelphia, Pa., April 16.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Ensign H. O. Wakenshaw, was transferred from the *Alert* to the *Juniata*, on February 23, last.

Ensign John B. Bernadon (Junior Grade), who went as passenger in the *Alert*, was transferred to the *Juniata* on February 21, and went to Corea on board that vessel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons reported on board the *Alert* on February 23, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Norfleet was detached from her on that day, and proceeded to Yokohama, for duty at the Naval Hospital at that place.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant James E. Mahoney will be detached from the Marine Barracks, at Portsmouth, N. H., on April 20, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

Second Lieutenant H. K. White, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 20, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service, April 30.

The leave granted First Lieutenant D. Pratt Mannix, on January 10, last, has been extended until April 1, 1885.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Last Saturday the naval cadets had their usual practice in seamanship on the *Wyoming*, one of the practice vessels attached to the Academy. Lieut.-Commander Elmer, head of the seamanship department, was in command; Lieut. Peck, navigator, and Lieut. Houston, executive officer. The cruising grounds were out in the bay opposite Kent Island.

There the cadets were exercised in reefing, furling sail, and other tactics pertaining to seamanship.

Every fair day until the 25th of April there will be flotilla drills, in which the steamer *Standish* and a half dozen steam launches, manned by cadets, will participate. The exercises include torpedo practice, signalling, and other drills. The *Standish* has recently been fitted for gunnery practice with the latest pattern of breech-loading guns and a Gatling gun, and the practice sloop *Wyoming* will take the cadets out in the bay every Saturday and exercise them in seamanship drills.

The daily dress parades at the Naval Academy were resumed this week.

The Naval Institute's annual prize for 1885 will be \$100 and a gold medal for the best essay on "Inducements for Retiring Trained Seamen in the Navy and Best System of Rewards for Long and Faithful Service."

Naval Cadet Alfred N. Hill, of Illinois, 4th Class, has resigned from the Naval Academy.

A 60-pound breech-loading rifle gun, used in cadet gunnery practice, burst on Wednesday on the *Standish*, and nearly caused a serious accident. There are several guns on board, including a Gatling, a Hotchkiss rifle and the breech-loading 60-pounder. Several shots had been fired at a target from the latter, which is the pivot gun, located at, with good results. At the last charge, however, the gun burst and sent remnants of her metal in all directions and causing a panic among the cadets. The accident put a stop to further practice for the day and the steamer returned to the Naval Academy. About twenty-five cadets were on board, none of whom were hurt.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson, of the Revenue Cutter *Dezler*, was on the floor of the House of Representatives on Friday, the 11th inst., having that privilege under the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the *Dezler* for heroic conduct at the time of the *City of Columbus* disaster. His presence in the Hall was soon made known to the members, who flocked around him to tender their thanks and congratulations personally for the valuable service rendered by his vessel.

The following assignment of officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine have been made:

1st Lieut. Robert Barstow, 3d Lieut. E. F. Kimball, and 2d Asst. Eng. F. E. Owen, placed on waiting orders.

Assigned—3d Lieut. B. E. Maguire, to steamer *Hamilton*, at Philadelphia; 2d Lieut. John H. Little, to *Dallas*, at Portland, Me.; 2d Lieut. John Wyckoff, to steamer *Ewing*, at Baltimore;

2d Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, to steamer *Grant*, at New York; 3d Lt. John C. Moore, to steamer *Ewing*, at Baltimore; Chief Engineer D. F. Kelley, to steamer *Bibb*, at Ogdensburg; 2d Asst. Engineer S. B. McLinagan, to steamer *Corwin*, at San Francisco; 2d Asst. Engineer James Fitzpatrick, to steamer *Hamilton*, at Philadelphia.

Alert, 2d Lieut. O. H. McClellan, comdg, Tom's River, N. J. Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga. Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.

C. I. Ives, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C. Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.

Crawford, (out of commission). Coze, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York. Dallas, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Portland, Me.

Dezler, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I. Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West.

Discover, Engineer E. P. Webster, in charge, Savannah, Ga. Ewing, 1st Lieut. John Donnet, comdg, Baltimore, Md.

Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich. Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.

Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass. Grant, Capt. Joseph Irish, comdg, New York.

Guthrie, 1st Lieut. E. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md. Hamilton, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass. Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.

Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis. McCulloch, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, comdg, Charleston, S. C.

McLane, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Galveston, Tex. Manhattan, out of commission.

Penrose, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex. Perry—Rebuilding at Buffalo.

Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va. Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.

Stevens, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, New Bern, N. C. Seward, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Shilohborough, Miss.

F. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss. Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.

Savilla, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C. Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, I. I.

Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Eastport, Me. Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.

Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector. Steamer *A. D. Bachs*—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care Agent Tampa S. S. Co., Cedar Keys, Fla.

Steamer *Argo*—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—Sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 12, for Savannah, Ga. Address care O. S. Office, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *Bargatara*—Ensign Alfred Jeffries, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care Woodward and Wight, New Orleans, La.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md.

Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Address Key West, Fla.

Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. W. G. Outler, U. S. N.—Address Navy-yard, New York.

Schooner *Earnest*—Ensign J. N. Jordan, U. S. N.—Address Fort Townsend, W. T.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Gedney*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Galveston, Texas.

Steamer *Hastler*—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Box 2,402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M. Arthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of California. Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.

Schooner *Pallurus*—Ensign T. D. Griffin, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Patterson*—Lieut. R. Clover, comdg.—Address foot North 4th street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding, arrived at Key West, April 14; expected at Washington about the middle of May.

The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, at Navy-yard, Washington.

The *Lookout*, Mate, Jas. A. Smith, commanding, is at Washington, D. C.

SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

The following letter has been sent to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The condition of our sea-coast defenses and their armament has been brought to the attention of Congress in my annual message, and I now submit a special estimate of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, transmitted by the Secretary of War, for a permanent annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 to provide the necessary armament for our fortifications.

This estimate is founded upon the report of the Gun Foundry Board, recently transmitted, to which I have heretofore invited the early attention of Congress.

In presenting this estimate, I do not think it necessary to enumerate the considerations which make it of the highest importance that there should be no unnecessary delay in entering upon the work, which must be commensurate with the public interests to be guarded, and which will take much time.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 11, 1884.

CAPT. THOMAS J. SPENCER, formerly of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, has addressed a letter to the House Committee on Indian Affairs urging them to submit an amendment to the Educational bill recently passed by the Senate that will extend to the Indian population of the country its fullest benefits. Capt. Spencer holds that the Indians of America, in characteristics and superstitions, are more on a parallel with our Anglo-Saxon ancestry, the ancient tribes of Great Britain, than any other living people, and maintains that under proper educational influence, exercised as set forth in his original suggestions on the subject, they will rapidly rise to a self-sustaining, chivalrous, and productive citizenship, rivaling the wonderful development of our own race, and thereby the great and perplexing Indian problem will be satisfactorily solved.

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PROMOTION was accelerated somewhat this week by
the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel David H.
Brotherton, 25th U. S. Infantry; and Major Edward
J. Ball, 7th U. S. Cavalry; both veteran officers. Col-
onel Brotherton was graduated from West Point July
1, 1854, and Major Ball served in the ranks in the 4th
Infantry, and 1st Dragoons from 1844 to 1861, when he
was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the 12th Infantry
and was shortly afterwards transferred to the Cavalry
arm. By the retirement of Colonel Brotherton Major
R. F. O'Beirne of the 24th becomes Lieutenant Colonel
of the 25th Infantry; Captain C. C. Rawn, 7th, Major
24th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant William Quinton, 7th In-
fantry, Captain; and 2d Lieutenant James B. Jackson,
7th Infantry, first Lieutenant. In the Cavalry: Cap-
tain John M. Bacon, late of General Sherman's Staff
becomes Major of the 7th regiment; and 1st Lieuten-
ant Jerauld A. Olmsted, the present regimental quar-
termaster of the 9th, gains his Troop.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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GYMNASTIC TRAINING FOR THE ARMY.

We are glad to learn from our correspondent at Van-
couver Barracks, whose letter we this week publish,
that General Miles has already inaugurated in his Depart-
ment the system of athletic training which we have
urged upon the attention of the Army. We do not
doubt that his example will be followed throughout the
service, and that the practical cessation of Indian war-
fare, and the concentration of our troops, in larger
garrisons, will result in the adoption of new means of
training and instruction for the hardy life of the soldier,
for, as Bacon says, "exercise is one of the best precepts
of long lasting." When we see a man with elastic step,
erect form and manly voice; with rosy cheek, clear eye
and a grace of movement which comes from strength, we
feel that he has humanity's priceless boon, good health,
with vigorous manhood; that he is cheerful, happy,
contented with himself and others, and has a hearty
ambition in a manly way to succeed among men. Ex-
ercise is a tonic which invigorates and stimulates one in
the flush of health to earnest endeavor. Strength,
which comes through exercise, enables one to do well
what he takes in hand, and to do it cheerfully.

Given the opportunity, should not the soldier, of all
men, excel in manly games, and sports, and the manly
art of self defence? To defend others, as he is expected
to, he should know how to defend himself. Such harm-
less amusement as is found in athletic sports is of equal
benefit to the man and advantage to the Government;
he serves. When off duty, and at leisure, the soldier
needs to refresh his spirits after toil; he seeks diver-
sion, pastime, sport. The Government makes provision
for a post trader's saloon, where the enlisted man easily
runs up a score to be deducted from his small earnings on
pay day. The Government also makes it incumbent on
Courts martial to punish the misdemeanors resulting
from drink and its usual concomitants, but it does little
or nothing to encourage athletic sports as a means of
recreation for the men. "Satan finds some mischief
still for idle hands to do," and if this supine negligence
is persisted in, and the idle hands not properly directed,
as in the past so in the future, the Soldiers' Home will
continue to absorb the hard earned wage of the enlisted
man. It is not a matter for surprise that so easily influ-
enced for good or for evil, he should so easily be led
astray. It is as little a matter for surprise that he should
find relief in desertion.

During the fiscal year of 1883, there were 3,578 deser-
tions from the best paid, best fed and best clothed army in

the world, and the admissions to our hospitals for alcohol-
ism among white soldiers is at the rate of 76 per 1000.
There were 11,458 cases tried by Courts-martial during
the fiscal year of 1883. What the deserters actually
cost the Government, in transportation, loss through
overdrawn clothing and the like, one can only estimate.
The total loss alone, through clothing overdrawn by de-
serters, is upwards of \$70,000, and as nearly two thirds
of the desertions occur within the first eighteen months
of the soldier's military service, the Government receives
but little return for its immense outlay. During this
same fiscal year, there was one enlisted man killed by
the Indians—one man lost on the field of honor to
nearly 3600 dropped through dishonorable desertion.

For the Army, the question of desertion appears
much more serious than does the Indian question. One
remedy for this growing evil seems simple: provide
suitable amusement for the men. The outlay would be
a minimum; the results would convince the most
skeptical. General Miles in his Department will help
to solve this problem, for he has provided a place for
healthful recreation, and the Gymnasium is, we are glad
to learn, an assured success.

To the thorough physical culture of the ancient
Greeks is ascribed in no small measure their intellec-
tual and artistic successes, and Phidias, the master sculp-
tor of all time, is certainly the natural product of an
era in which the symmetrical physical training of both
women and men had so large a place. Games and com-
bats were apart of the very religion of the ancients, and
physical training became so intimately associated with
intellectual and moral training that gymnasium and
school were synonymous terms, and in Germany at this
day the term gymnasium is applied to the schools in
which young men receive their training for the universi-
ties. The Gymnasia or Palestre were maintained by
the ancients at the public expense, and in Athens alone
there were seven resorts of this kind. Here Athenian
youth employed the best methods to insure their bodies for
the fatigues of war and the public games, and to train
them for combat; to accustom them to fatigue and
make them intrepid in close fight; to confirm their
health and render them stronger and more robust. In-
deed, the term athlete, derived from the Greek, signifies
labor, combat. Gymnastics was the art by which they
formed themselves for their games, and was so called
from the athlete practicing naked (gymnos—naked).
The Olympic, sacred to Jupiter, was honored
with the greatest pomp and magnificence, drew to-
gether an immense concourse of spectators, and was
honored throughout all Greece by a general suspension
of arms and cessation of hostilities. The exercises
consisted of running, leaping, boxing, wrestling, hurl-
ing, etc.; and in those days the victory was with the
strong. The simple wreath of wild olive was all the
reward of the victors, but there was nothing compar-
able to a victory at these games. It was looked upon as
the perfection of glory. Cicero tells us it was as hon-
orable as the consular dignity in its original splendor
with the ancient Romans. Horace says that the victors
were no longer men, but gods. To immortalize the
victor, the year was dated with his name, and his
praises sung by the most famous poets. At Sparta it
was the custom for the king to have him near his per-
son in the military expeditions, to be his guard, and for
the rest of his life he was maintained at the public ex-
pense.

In feudal times those knights whose prowess con-
quered all, in battle for God and the lady, practiced
similar exercises. They added strength to charms and
grace of person. With the introduction of gunpowder
on the Continent, in 1320, and the subsequent use of
firearms, science and skill came to be regarded as of
more importance than strength, and less attention has
since been paid to gymnastics. Yet the vigor which
drove the French army of the first Empire out of
Prussia is attributed to the revival of gymnastics in the
latter kingdom, in the early part of the present century.
The troops were exercised in the gymnasiums, and of
such manifest advantage was the training that Louis
Phillippe adopted a system for the French army. It
forms a part of the education, too, of the Scandinavian
youth, and most of the Continental armies have their
gymnasiums. In England, instruction in the science is
given at Aldershot and other camps, and it is well that
we should show our appreciation, also, of the advan-
tages derivable from gymnastics. The course of in-
struction to be passed through varies in different armies.
Of course, the elementary movements should be
indulged in first, in order to render supple
and develop every muscle. The strength of the
individual should be regarded, and the exercise used
with moderation, for the muscles may be strained
through over-exertion, and ruptures and other accidents
follow. A law of nature provides that the different

parts of the human body increase in strength and size within certain limits, in proportion to the use made of them. This fact, it will be observed, is recognized at Vancouver, for the attending surgeon makes such recommendations in each case as will tend to improve the neglected parts, until finally the whole system is brought into harmonious action. Among the Indians of Alaska, brought up on the water and taught to ply the paddles of their graceful canoes from infancy, there is seen a magnificent development of the upper portions of the body, the deep chest and well-muscled arm, while the lower portions are frail, feeble, and undeveloped. There is a sympathy between the parts of the body, and if exertion is not made fatiguing, the circulation, which comes through exercise suitably directed, gives fresh vigor, every function is carried on properly, and the result is—health. As a consequence the mind increases in power and endurance, and its latent faculties of thinking, reasoning, and judging are brought into action.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives has entered upon a debate upon the tariff, which promises to last some time, a month or more, as some estimate. Until its conclusion no other business will be in order, except, perhaps, the appropriation bills, for which the tariff bill may be allowed to give way temporarily. This is the year for choosing a President, and everything else must yield to the demands of political expediency. While general legislation halts in Congress the opportunity offers to consider what progress has been made thus far in Army and Navy legislation. The Military Academy bill is the only one of the appropriation bills thus far reached. Neither the Fortification bill nor the Army Appropriation bill has yet been reported. The Naval Appropriation bill has passed both Houses, but in such different shapes that a long struggle for the adjustment of the differences of the two Houses is in prospect. It may be easier to reconcile their differences than now seems possible if, as we see stated, the purpose of the Senate is simply to compel the House to put itself on record against an appropriation for the increase of the Navy. Certainly, the Senate has the best of the argument, for, if no appropriation for this purpose is to be made until all can agree as to what is best, we might as well sit down and wait for the millennium. Interest in Naval bills centres in those intended for the increase of the material; Congress is not proposing this year any serious changes affecting the personnel.

In the Army, on the contrary, attention is concentrated on the several bills intended to hasten promotion, and to improve the condition of the enlisted men as well as of the officers. Chief among these is the Harmer bill, to promote the efficiency of the Army. It provides for retiring officers, upon request, after serving thirty years, and the compulsory retirement of general and staff officers at sixty-four, of officers of cavalry at fifty-five; of artillery at sixty-two; of infantry at fifty-eight, excepting company officers, who shall retire at fifty; lieutenants with the rank of captain. The retired list is divided into two classes, one, unlimited for those retired on account of age or length of service; the other for those retired for other cause, their number being limited to three hundred. It further amends the act of July 29, 1876, so as to allow officers on duty one month's leave of absence in each year, without deduction of pay or allowances, this to be accumulated without limit. Finally, it increases the pay of the enlisted men. The full text of this bill will be found on page 498 of the JOURNAL for January 19. Then there is Mr. Hawley's Senate bill (S. 1677) to increase the efficiency of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, by extending the provisions of Section 1207, Rev. Stat., to the lieutenants of the line, and Mr. Finerty's bill providing for the promotion of all officers below the rank of colonel who have served sixteen years in one grade. These, and other bills of interest to the services, are still in committee. As they have not yet reached the calendar, their prospects for the present session of Congress are dubious. It is easy to introduce a bill with a flourish of trumpets; it requires much careful watching, much shrewd management, and persistent pushing, to finally land it on the President's table, ready for his signature. The following bills have passed the Senate, and are awaiting the action of the House:

H. R. 4716, making appropriations for naval service.
S. 430, for the relief of George A. Leeger.
S. R. 43, Joint Resolution authorizing certain officers of the Navy to accept presents from foreign powers.
S. 363, for the relief of Surgeon E. F. Vollum, U. S. A.
S. 667, for the relief of 1st Sergt. J. G. Jorgensen.
S. 698, to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the Navy.
S. 300, for the relief of Paymaster W. M. Maynadier, U. S. Army.
S. 371, for the relief of Chas. F. Choteau.
S. 1030, for the relief of the survivors of the *Jeannette* Expedition.

The following are with the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union:

H. R. 3962, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars.
H. R. 3058, to constitute a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department.
H. R. 1401, to amend Sec. 1556, R. S., giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy.
H. R. 5670, to authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, who have served continuously thirty years or upwards.
H. R. 383, authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with, or in campaigns against, hostile Indians.
H. R. 2388, to authorize the continuance in force of the Act of June 23, 1870, entitled "An act to continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy."
H. R. 5890, to provide for the settlement of accounts of officers of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion.
H. R. 1408, limiting a portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883."
H. R. 4180, to authorize the retirement of officers of the Navy after 30 years' honorable service.
H. R. 5057, to amend Sec. 1651, R. S., making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia.
H. R. 2633, for the special and uniform instruction of State militia.
H. R. 1004, relative to the Chinese Indemnity Fund.
H. R. 5713, to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the Service.
H. R. 5584, for the relief of the legal representatives of E. Albert Thompson, deceased.

The following are on the House calendar:

H. R. 2265, to equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy upon their assignment to the various corps.
H. R. 1017, relative to the Inspector-General's Department of the Army.
H. R. 5677, to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion.
H. R. 5692, to adopt the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.
H. R. 5709, to amend the 72d Article of War.
H. R. 206, to provide promotion in the Corps of Judge-Advocates.
H. R. 179, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint from the sergeants of the Signal Corps two second lieutenants.
H. R. 4782, to fix the position of the assistant astronomers of the Naval Observatory.

The following are on the private calendar of the House:

H. R. 78, to provide for the retirement of Colonel Henry J. Hunt as a Major-General.
H. R. 75, for the relief of Edward Byrne.
H. R. 1265, for the relief of Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Artillery.
H. R. 4383, to pay certain officers of the Army for services actually rendered during the late war.
H. R. 2536, for payment of funeral expenses of Lieutenant John G. Kyle.
H. R. 1093, for the relief of William W. Webb.
H. R. 3871, to correct the record of Capt. E. G. Foché, U. S. A.
H. R. 773, authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Wm. P. Randall a lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy.
H. R. 5250, to confirm the title of Benjamin F. Pope to the office of assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army.
H. R. 1786, for the relief of Capt. W. H. Rexford.
H. R. 3690, to restore S. S. Robinson, late of 16th U. S. Infantry, to the Army, and place him on the retired list.
H. R. 130, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. J. H. Gillette, U. S. N.
H. R. 77, for the relief of Chaplain C. M. Blake, U. S. A.
H. R. 13, to amend the proviso of sec. 1094 of the R. S., relating to the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army. [This has been adversely reported.]
H. R. 2401, to provide for payment of bounties due to the officers and sailors of the United States vessels under command of Flag Officer D. G. Farragut.
H. R. 1929, for the relief of W. B. Reynolds.
H. R. 436, for the relief of Lieut. J. E. Macklin.
H. R. 1860, for the relief of James Burdard. [Adversely reported.]
H. R. 2230, for the relief of Greenleaf Cilley.
H. R. 17, authorizing the appointment and retirement of Sam'l Kramer as a chaplain in the U. S. Navy.
H. R. 2011, for the relief of Geo. F. Webster.
H. R. 3533, to correct the record and fix the rank and pay of Geo. W. Gile, a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. Army.
H. R. 2374, for the relief of Eugene Wells, late of the U. S. A.
H. R. 5389, to promote Commodore Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. N., now on the retired list, to rear admiral on said list.
H. R. 5292, for the relief of Thos. G. Corbin.
H. R. 1787, 1788, 1789, to carry into effect the recommendation of the Board of Admirals in the cases of Comdrs. Henry Glass, Jas. H. Sands, and C. D. Sigbee, U. S. N.
H. R. 3062, for the relief of Alfred Hedberg.
H. R. 1800, for the relief of J. L. Burchard.
H. R. 4000, to authorize the President to restore Theodore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army and to place him on the retired list of Army officers.
H. R. 4176, to carry into effect the recommendation of the Board of Admirals convened under the joint resolution approved Feb. 5, 1879, in the case of Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N.
H. R. 1334, for the relief of Capt. Douglas Ottinger, of the Revenue Marine Service.

H. R. 1015, for the relief of Fitz John Porter, is on the Speaker's table.

This list does not include the bills on the calendar of the Senate, which we shall give another week. The question as to the position of bills before the House is the most important just now, as the Senate waits upon the movements of the lower house.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP.

INSTRUCTIONS voluminous are published for officers of every arm of the Service. Tactics for Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry explain minutely how every manoeuvre is to be performed, and every ceremony observed; but the aide-de-camp has to learn his duties through intuition. Therefore, an officer performing such duty must be, first of all, intelligent; he must have his wits about him, for a slight error in the delivery of an order transmitted through him from his General may lose the day. History tells us that at Balaclava "Some one had blundered." It was the aide-de-camp, who conveyed the order to charge the batteries, and, fortunately for himself, his own death covered his error with the mantle of charity. In battle, the General has to rely upon the intelligence, courage and promptness of action on the part of his aides to a great degree. His experience and ability show him what troops need reinforcement;

what positions need changing or maintaining; when and where artillery and cavalry can be employed to the best advantage. Sometimes a few moments may alter the whole aspect of affairs upon the field. A hurried order is given to some distant regimental, brigade, division or corps commander through the aide-de-camp. He must make no mistake in the delivery of the order. Hundreds, aye thousands of lives may depend upon his speed, his memory and his courage. The weakest portion of the line of battle is where he is most likely to be sent. He may have to seek the officer of whom he is in quest through swaths of dead and dying, but he must not falter; he must not turn back until his duty is performed.

Officers of the line sometimes look upon an aide-de-camp as a favorite of fortune, but no campaigner ever spoke disparagingly of one. What general would hazard his own reputation by entrusting his orders or commands to an aide-de-camp upon whom he could not depend? The aide's duties do not consist alone in properly carrying out his instructions; he may on occasions of emergency rally wavering troops, report changes of front of the enemy at night, and a thousand other things.

In time of peace the aide-de-camp has his routine duties to perform. He is not merely a commissioned orderly. General officers have many and varied social obligations. The aide with *savoir faire* can materially decrease the labors of his chief by entertaining those worthy souls who would otherwise harass and annoy the general without being any the happier themselves. An affection profound and everlasting often exists between general officers and their aides. Every military man has seen too many instances of this to make it necessary to particularize. Each recognizes in the other admirable qualities. The general naturally leans upon his staff. The oft-tried and faithful aide-de-camp is dear to him. The other regards his chief as the great military genius of the age. He believes in him and reveres him, else he is no true aide. Jealous of his general's honor as of his own, no word of censure must be breathed of him in his presence.

GENERAL OFFICERS GRADUATES OF THE ACADEMY.

FOLLOWING is a list of graduates of the Military Academy who have attained the grade of General Officer in the Regular Establishment (exclusive of Staff Corps and Departments):

Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Class 1822; Brig.-Gen., May 14, 1861; Died Sept. 18, 1862.
Robert Anderson, Class 1825; Brig.-Gen., May 15, 1861; Died Oct. 26, 1871.
P. St. G. Cooke, Class 1827; Brig.-Gen., Nov. 12, 1861; Retired Oct. 29, 1873.
Geo. G. Meade, Class 1835; Brig.-Gen., July 3, 1863; Died Nov. 6, 1872.
Joseph Hooker, Class 1837; Brig.-Gen., Sept. 20, 1862; Died Oct. 31, 1879.
Irvin McDowell, Class 1839; Brig.-Gen., May 14, 1861; Retired Oct. 15, 1882.
E. O. C. Ord, Class 1839; Brig.-Gen., July 26, 1866; Died July 22, 1883.
E. R. S. Canby, Class 1839; Brig.-Gen., July 28, 1866; Died April 11, 1873.
H. W. Halleck, Class 1839; Maj.-Gen., Aug. 19, 1861; Died Jan. 9, 1872.
W. T. Sherman, Class 1840; Brig.-Gen., July 4, 1863; Retired Feb. 8, 1884.
G. H. Thomas, Class 1840; Brig.-Gen., Oct. 27, 1863; Died March 23, 1870.
J. Pope, Class 1842; Brig.-Gen., July 14, 1862; On active list.
W. B. Rosecrans, Class 1842; Brig.-Gen., May 16, 1861; Resigned March 23, 1867.
U. S. Grant, Class 1843; Major-Gen., July 4, 1863; vacated March 4, 1869.
C. C. Augur, Class 1843; Brig.-Gen., March 4, 1869; On active list.
W. S. Hancock, Class 1844; Brig.-Gen., Aug. 4, 1864; On active list.
G. B. McClellan, Class 1846; Maj.-Gen., May 14, 1861; Resigned Nov. 8, 1864.
G. Crook, Class 1852; Brig.-Gen., Oct. 29, 1873; On active list.
D. S. Stanley, Class 1852; Brig.-Gen., March 25, 1864; On active list.
F. H. Sheridan, Class 1853; Brig.-Gen., Sept. 20, 1864; On active list.
J. B. McPherson, Class 1853; Brig.-Gen., Aug. 1, 1863; Died July 22, 1864.
J. M. Schofield, Class 1853; Brig.-Gen., Nov. 30, 1864; On active list.
O. O. Howard, Class 1854; Brig.-Gen., Dec. 21, 1864; On active list.
R. S. Mackenzie, Class 1862; Brig.-Gen., Oct. 26, 1862; Retired March 24, 1881.

"SUGGESTIONS Upon the Food of Arctic Explorers" is the title of an article by T. J. Turner, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., Medical Director U. S. Navy, published in the "Sanitarian" for April. An ample supply of animal food being essential, and that mainly fat, and the fresher the better, he suggests that the Arctic explorer should accustom himself to live upon the flesh of Arctic animals. He believes that a full meal should be taken at the end of a journey, after work, and that fresh, raw animal food is the best anti-scorbutic. The use of dried fish, not smoked nor salted, as a food, is considered worthy further consideration. Its food value is not

well known from scientific observation, but its use has the endorsement of such well known observers as Rae and Kennan. It is suggested that there be added to the table salt a small quantity of the phosphates of sodium, potassium and calcium, that a certain amount of lactic acid be added to the vinegar at the time of their use upon preserved meats, and that guarana be supplied for the use of sled parties, accompanied by simple instructions as to its use. We may add that guarana is habitually used by the Brazilian Indians as part of their diet, either mixed with other articles or as a drink. It comes in the form of a paste, which may be reduced to powder, and has an effect similar to that of tea or coffee, with less bulk.

ACCORDING to the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* for December last, the mortality in the French Army is 8.65 per 1,000 men, for France and for Algeria. In the navy 18.9 per 1,000 men; in Martinique, 32.2; in Guadeloupe, 34.5; in Senegal, 140.6; at Réunion, 20.9; in New Caledonia, 28.1; and in Cochinchina, 97 per 1,000. These figures are the average for the last eight years, from 1873 to 1880, inclusive. In the number of deaths is included those who died in the hospitals in France after they had been sent home disabled. The average of the deaths among marines in the service in all stations from these figures is 70.7 per 1,000.

Among the officers in the army the mortality is only 6.81 per 1,000, while among the officers of the navy it is 99 per 1,000. The excessive mortality in the naval branch of the service is ascribed by T. P. Corbally, in an article in the April *Sanitarian*, to general unhygienic conditions, food, sleeping apartments, infection lurking on ships, and the like. He says: "Is it customary on board ship to clean only the decks, to keep the rigging in perfect order, to have the steam engine and everything that meets the Captain's eye bright and glittering, but allow the men to sleep and mess in filth? Many of them must be worse than the cellars of the filthiest tenement houses which nobody has thought of cleaning for years. They must be literally 'whitened sepulchres.' But the men, as will be seen from a careful reading of the figures, are not the only sufferers. The foul emanations from concealed filth will seek and find the apartments of captain and other officers."

THE House Military Committee on Tuesday considered and adopted an adverse report of the sub-committee on Mr. Springer's bill, H. R. 193, providing that any officer of the Army who served with the volunteer forces of the Regular Army during the war as a regimental staff officer or aide-de-camp to any General Officer, shall take rank from the commencement of such service. The committee held that the passage of such a measure would necessitate a rearrangement of the Army Register, which there is no good reason for doing, and which might inflict injustice upon others.

CONSIDERING the subject of the needs of the British Navy, *Broad Arrow* says: "What we want is not a few large ironclads, but many small ones; not a few monster guns, but many of a moderate size and possessed of great penetrative power. We want, too, a large fleet of torpedo vessels to co-operate with the ironclads at sea, and to defend our extensive coast line and numerous harbors. Above all, we want a system in our warship construction, a well devised tactical scheme for the efficient employment of each type, and then money voted by the House of Commons for building them. By large ironclads we mean such as the *Italia* and *Inflexible*, and by moderate ironclads, those of from 9,000 tons down to the least displacement capable of carrying thick armor and heavy guns. Of course an ironclad of 9,000 tons is not absolutely a small vessel, but yet she is of moderate size when compared with what the Italians have been building of late years, and with the growing tendencies of their ironclad construction. There was a danger a few years ago that we should be tempted to follow in their track, but happily wiser councils have prevailed at Whitehall. Singularly enough, too, the Italians ceased to design any more monsters as soon as they saw that our Admiralty and the French Government were not disposed to adopt the same class of vessels."

In what was said last week, as to the charges against Major Babcock, filed with the Military Committee of the Senate, we had reference to the fact that these or similar charges had never been acted upon by a Court of Inquiry. It is true that such a court was ordered in 1875, at the request of Major Babcock and that it met at Chicago, on the 9th of December, in that year, but no action was taken. The members of the Court were Generals Sheridan, Hancock and Terry, with Major

Gardner, as Judge Advocate. On the 10th of December following, General Hancock arose in his place on the Court and asked for a postponement of the proceedings of the Military Court until the result of the charges against Major Babcock and others, made by the Grand Jury of St. Louis and there pending, should be definitely ascertained. General Sheridan referred the matter to the War Department and Major Babcock, in letter dated December 12, 1875, asked the President to dissolve the Military Court, as he was in the expectation that his case would soon be reached by the United States Court. The Court of Inquiry was thereupon dissolved. Major Babcock being acquitted of criminality by the Civil Courts soon afterwards, it was never convened again.

EXPERIMENTS made at Fort Hamilton this week with the new 4 inch dynamite air gun were very satisfactory, different size projectiles being used, weighing 16 to 24 lbs. Considerable more range was attained than with the smaller gun, although the air pressure was the same. The want of accuracy has not been overcome, though this gun shows improvement. With 500 lbs. air pressure, 22 deg. elevation, the target is reached at a distance of 2,100 yards, throwing 24 lb. shell. Experiments are to continue, increasing the pressure to 2,000 lbs. These results are due to the successful working of the automatic valve—a great improvement over the one used in the trials of the first gun. A number of Army and Navy officers have been present at the last experiments. One of the projectiles, 4 feet long, was driven against the earthworks at Fort Wadsworth with such force as to completely bury it out of sight, and when taken out the lead head of the projectile was found to have melted, the velocity being so great.

PAYMASTER GENERAL Rochester states that the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the Army for the current fiscal year will not be so large as at first supposed. The March returns from paymasters show a much larger increase in deposits of enlisted men than had been predicted when the estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$400,000 was made. It is thought now that an additional amount of \$200,000 will be sufficient to tide the payments over for the remainder of the year. An effort will be made to have a resolution passed re-appropriating the unexpended balance of \$300,000 of the appropriation for 1883 to cover the deficiency of this year. The desire is to get the appropriation through before June, so that the officers and men will not have to wait for their money, and the paymasters be put to the inconvenience of making out extra pay rolls.

WHETHER General Adam Badeau's resignation as Consul General at Havana was the result of a disagreement between himself and the Department of State as to his right to back consul fees amounting to \$10,000, or whether it was called for by the Secretary of State, because of his unsatisfactory attitude with relation to the insurgent uprisings in Cuba, has not transpired. The Spanish authorities seem to think the latter the true version, and have expressed great satisfaction at the action of the Secretary of State. It is safe to say, however, that the resignation was in no way connected with the question of the right of a retired officer of the Army to hold a diplomatic office, which is still pending in the Court of Claims.

As an evidence of the new relations between the United States and Mexico, which will follow the opening of railroad communication between the two, we refer to a letter recently sent by Mr. C. D. Hess, of the Gran Teatro Nacional of the City of Mexico, to the managers of theatrical combinations and the profession generally in the States. In this letter Mr. Hess pictures in glowing terms the advantages to be derived by theatrical troupes from a visit to Mexico. They can come from the East by half a dozen different routes, touching all the important cities. When El Paso is passed the door of the republic is reached. El Paso has 6,000 of a population, a good hall, and above all its citizens "will stand \$1.50 to \$3 for good attractions." Chihuahua has 25,000 people, and a theatre of \$1,400 capacity; Zacatecas 65,000 and an elegant theatre of \$1,500; Aguas Calientes 35,000 and a "magnificent theatre" in course of construction; Leon 100,000, the theatre "one of the finest in the world;" Guanajuato 65,000, a new theatre now building that will surpass any amusement building in New York when finished; Queretaro 45,000, the theatre "a perfect gem." Of the City of Mexico Mr. Hess says the population in 1882 was 315,000 and is increasing daily, has a large American colony, two leading theatres, and so forth. The climate is "simply delicious," and at any point north of Vera Cruz "will

not vary fifteen degrees during the whole year." This enterprising theatrical manager is a pioneer on a path which many others will follow, and which will result in opening a new field for American enterprise. General Grant is among those entitled to chief credit for promoting the railroad enterprises which are establishing new bonds of intercourse between Mexico and the United States.

ALLUDING to the fact, as stated by our West Point correspondent last week, that General George Crook is to deliver the address this year to the graduating class at the Military Academy, the *Omaha Herald* says: "The invitation is a marked and deserved compliment to the man whom Omahans delight to honor, and it is especially grateful now as it will compel the general to pass through our city on his way to the Point and on his return."

The graduating class will also doubtless appreciate the honor conferred upon it of listening to a typical American soldier who has won his star by gallant actions on many a hard-fought field of battle, and in many a dangerous and desperate encounter with the hostile Indians of the Western territories.

It is estimated that there will be about sixty vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the various branches of the Army in June next. Thus the thirty-seven members of the graduating class of the Military Academy and the non-commissioned officers—of whom there are about ten that have been ordered before examining boards—will be provided for, with a good chance for the civilian. By the 1st of May there will be fifty-four vacancies distributed in the various arms as follows: Engineer corps, 7; cavalry, 15; artillery, 8; infantry, 24. Civilians are already making inquiries of the Department as to the number of vacancies which will likely be left for them, and as their chances of appointment. It is understood that one general board will be organized at Fort Monroe again this year for the examination of this class of applicants. We learn that the President has given his promise to select the son of General Wm. H. Penrose as one of the civilians to go before the board.

We observe that one of the Washington papers has ignorantly coupled the name of Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, and his nomination for promotion in the Corps, with General Babcock's as being withheld from confirmation by the Senate on account of the MacDonald charges. Whatever action may be taken on the charges brought against General Babcock can affect only those who are below him in rank, and cannot, therefore, affect Major McFarland. The nomination of Majors McFarland and Babcock to be Lieutenant-Colonels, vice Casey and Parke, promoted, were sent to the Senate together about a month ago, but as yet have not been confirmed. This fact, and the delay of Major Babcock's confirmation, in consequence of the MacDonald charges, has led to the erroneous statement. It is well understood, of course, that Major McFarland has no connection whatever with the MacDonald charges, that he is the senior of Major Babcock, and that the confirmation of his promotion by the Senate is in no way contingent upon any deliberation or action by this body in the case of the latter officer.

ONE of the pension committees of the House has decided by a close vote to report adversely the Price bill, which provides that a pension should be paid to every Union veteran, but the other committee has made a favorable report upon another bill, which provides that those who have not been able to secure pensions, but are now disabled by "wound, injury, or disease which there is reason to believe originated in the service," shall be allowed the usual monthly rates. This bill is intended, it is said, for the benefit of veterans who have no hospital records, and have therefore been unable to prove their claims, and it has the support of Commissioner Dudley.

THE statement that the Department of State, hereafter, will not issue letters of introduction to foreign ministers and consuls, except to Senators and Representatives, is unauthorized. It never has been customary to issue such letters excepting to persons going abroad on public business, and no change has been contemplated in the custom in this respect.

THE General Assembly of the State of Iowa have passed resolutions, which have been transmitted to Congress, asking that 160 acres of land without settlement be given to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the late war. They also ask for the passage of the bill granting pensions to the surviving prisoners of the war.

THE new law that "any cadet (at the Military Academy) dismissed for hazing shall not be eligible to reappointment" is, generally, well received, and the authorities at West Point anticipate but little trouble hereafter in the respect mentioned. Boys will be boys, and a little practical joking amongst them, if not carried too far, may not be found particularly objectionable. But, unfortunately, a practical joke, once entered upon, is apt to be carried beyond the limit of fun, and to degenerate into mere brutality and unmitigated cruelty.

INSTEAD of the annual Easter review of the Volunteer forces of Great Britain, a series of manoeuvres took place in conjunction with the regular forces at Portsmouth, Dover, Aldershot and Sheerness. About thirty-five thousand volunteers participated.

SOMETIMES our soldiers engage in barrack room squabbles, but we do not remember of one which attained the magnitude of an occurrence, April 14, at Naples, where a soldier of the Italian Army in a drunken frenzy, fired at his comrades, rooming in the same dormitory, killing five and wounding three.

WE publish this week the new detail for the torpedo class at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., Captain Thomas Selfridge, U. S. N., continuing in charge.

CAPTAIN John F. Rodgers is preparing for the Quartermaster's Department, under the orders of the Secretary of War, an exhibit of soldiers' clothing and equipment, to be sent to the London Health Exhibition next month. As the matter has but just received the attention of the Secretary, the exhibit will be much less complete than that of the Navy Department, which will include the clothing of officers and men, and samples of rations, etc.

MESSRS. Shellam and Wilson will argue in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Saturday next the case of Lieutenant Street, who has entered a plea for a mandamus upon the Secretary of War for restoration to the Army. Lieutenant Street is one of the officers mustered out under the act of 1870. He claims that his muster out was illegal because of the failure of the War Department to issue the order placing him upon the Supernumerary list until one day after the law ceased to operate. General Rosecrans, of the House Military Committee, has given a good deal of consideration to this apparent technicality. He boldly asserts that he believes that all the officers who were dropped from the service under the act of 1870 are illegally out of the service for the reason claimed by Street. He is awaiting with much interest, therefore, the decision of the Court in the Street case.

BILLS were introduced in both Houses of Congress this week to appoint John C. Fremont a Major General on the retired list of the Army. General Fremont's connection with the scandalous newspaper reports growing out of his transactions with the fraudulent bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad sold to the French sixteen or eighteen years ago, is calculated to interfere with a report in his favor. The committees are already talking about the old stories, and will shortly give them careful consideration.

REPRESENTATIVE Townsend returned to Washington this week, and with other members of the sub-committee has been giving consideration to the Army Appropriation bill. The Secretary of War, Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General and Commissary General have been notified to appear before the Committee the latter part of this week.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs reports to the House "that the President be directed to bring to the attention of the Government of Venezuela the claim of John E. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, for indemnity for gross outrages and tortures inflicted upon him by an officer of said Venezuelan Government and to demand and enforce in such manner as he may deem best an immediate settlement of said claim." The report accompanying the resolution says: Your committee is of the opinion that more vigorous measures than diplomatic correspondence are necessary to secure justice for the citizen of the United States thus grievously wronged. Mr. Wheelock's claim is for \$50,000. Perhaps after this report the committee will assist in passing the Naval Appropriation bill as it came from the Senate. It may also be well to remember, in this connection, that the Spanish Cabinet at Madrid has approved a protest against the failure of the Government to prevent the departure of the Aguero expedition.

THE Fortification bill has not yet been reported to the House. The Committee is waiting for supplementary estimates to be submitted by General Newton.

OUR table of stations appears this week in a more condensed form, by which it will be easy to ascertain, not only at what post a given company may be, but what companies are at a particular post, as these will be found opposite the name of the post. The names of the posts are arranged alphabetically.

WE publish this week the advertisement of Mr. J. O. Irvine, of Minneapolis, of his Target Stencil for use in gallery practice. The Stencil has received commendations from several Army officers based upon practical use, and the price stated is extremely reasonable. The weight of the 3, 4, 5, and 600 yards Stencil is about 2 ounces, and of the 200 yards about 3½ to 4 ounces.

THE examination of the Quartermasters' rendezvous at Philadelphia, has been ordered simply to overhaul the management of the office to see that it is in satisfactory running condition, as no such examination has been made for eight or ten years. The Quartermaster general desires that it should be kept up with the times and to make any important changes that are found necessary.

RECENT DEATHS.

DR. PAUL POGGE, the German-African explorer, died at St. Paul de Loanda, West Africa, March 17. His most famous explorations were recently made in company with Lieut. Wissmann. In November, 1880, they started together from Hamburg, reached St. Paul de Loanda in January, 1881, and thence started on their journey into the interior. They travelled together as far north as Nyangwe, in latitude 4 deg. 13 min. south, where, on May 5, 1882, they parted company. Wissmann started on June 1 for Lake Tanganyika, crossed the Ujiji, and on Nov. 15 reached the sea at Saadani, thus successfully completing the task of crossing Africa from ocean to ocean.

MR. John Treadwell, late clerk to the late Maj. J. A. Brodhead, P. M., U. S. A., was found dead in his bed at the National Hotel at Washington, D. C., on the morning of April 6, 1884. The Coroner was notified, and after an autopsy stated that death was caused by acute pneumonia. He left Washington Feb. 15, 1884, to join Maj. Brodhead, who had been ordered to Tucson, Arizona. Maj. B. became insane, and Mr. Treadwell was ordered to take him to his home in Boston, Mass. Having completed this duty he came to Washington where he was to join his wife. He went to the hotel on the afternoon of April 5, 1884, and remained in his room unattended and alone until found dead, and there seems to have been gross neglect on the part of some one at the hotel, in that his condition was not reported. He was well known in the Army, having served as clerk to Maj. E. D. Judd and D. R. Larned.

WILLIAM L. SHAW, who died in Boston Wednesday, April 9, aged 55 years, was a private in the "Old Ninth" or New England Regiment of United States Infantry, commanded by Col. Trueman B. Ransom, and participated in all the battles fought in the valley of Mexico. At the storming of Chapultepec on the morning of Sept. 13, 1847, he did good service as one of the ladder brigade, and was among the first to scale the walls and enter the famous castle.

GEN. H. B. CLITZ, in a Regimental Order, announcing the death of Capt. E. E. Sellers, 10th U. S. Infantry, pays a high compliment to his worth, saying: "Captain Sellers was so well known in the regiment that it seems entirely unnecessary to mention his deserved popularity to those who have been so long associated with him, and who recognized in him—as did all who knew him—a genial, conscientious officer and gentleman devoted to his profession, thus securing the respect and confidence of his brother officers, and by his affable and urbane manner, the love of all he came in contact with. To say that the death of a man possessed of such endearing qualities is a loss to the service and regiment, but mildly expresses the sincere sorrow and grief felt by all, and which can be but extended in true sympathy to the widow and family so suddenly bereft of a loving husband and father."

LIEUT. BLOOMFIELD McILVAINE, U. S. Navy, retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, April 16. He entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, Oct. 8, 1862, was graduated in 1866; promoted ensign, March 12, 1868; master, March 26, 1869; and lieutenant, March 21, 1870. The funeral services took place on Friday at the Church of St. James the Less.

CROW KING, one of the most prominent chiefs of the Sioux nation, and the first to surrender after the Custer massacre, died of quick consumption at Standing Rock Agency April 5. He was a very progressive Indian and an indefatigable worker for the welfare of his people.

FRANCIS MOORE ADLINGTON, a soldier of the War of 1812, died a few days ago at Weymouth, Mass., aged ninety-four. He lost three sons in the war of the Rebellion. David Cloud, another veteran of the War of 1812, died at Philadelphia, April 7, in his ninety-first year.

B. F. B. HUNTER, who died in Bay St. Louis, April 9, in his sixty eighth year, entered the Navy as Midshipman, August 20, 1835, rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and resigned January 17, 1850. He was for many years a resident of Natchez, Miss., and held prominent civil positions there.

JACOB Paul Weigler, who was a drummer boy at the battle of Waterloo, died at Worcester, Mass., April 14, aged eighty-four.

THE JEANNETTE INVESTIGATION.

THE daily papers continue to give very full reports of the testimony taken before the Congressional committee investigating the management of the *Jeannette* expedition. Nothing has thus far been revealed beyond the usual infelicities of life aboard ship or under naval discipline. There is hardly a household in the land which would not, under similar scrutiny, reveal something to be criticised and regretted. The New York Times in its report says:

"Noros was asked whether he could recall an instance when Mr. Melville had been harsh. He thought a moment, and then remembered that one day, when he had gone down through the man-hole to stow some gear, leaving the man-hole open, Mr. Melville came along and put it on again. Noros threw it off. Melville put it back. This process was repeated, Noros not finding out who was replacing it, until Melville put it on, at the same time saying: 'Damme, I guess you'll leave it on now.' Judge Curtis, evidently suspecting that a man-hole was a deadly weapon like a coal-hole, looked severely at the witness through his glasses, and wanted to know if a blow with a man-hole would not have been fatal. Noros hastened to explain, with some embarrassment, that Mr. Melville did not offer to strike him, and everybody in the room laughed except Mr. Curtis, who immediately suggested that the spectators who could not help laughing were 'satellites' of the other side, revolving around the committee by order of the Navy Department.

"Ninderman, who is somewhat garrulous, and who is not entirely without prejudice, had admitted during the questioning that the bickerings and small troubles on the *Jeannette* expedition were not greater than those among the officers and men on the *Polaris* and *Tigress* expeditions, both of which he accompanied. His memory did not serve him in remembering an incident which Mr. Danenhower took the liberty of recalling. When Capt. Davenport, of the Congress, went on board the *Polaris*, he made a speech to the company mustered to hear him, in which he intimated that if he took any of the party home in the Congress, he should take them in double irons. Mr. Ninderman, who at first could not recall anything of the kind, then quibbled about the place, saying it was at Disco instead of Upernavik, and testified that he did not hear Capt. Davenport and never heard of his threat. Mr. Danenhower took him up sharply and reiterated the facts effectively.

"From Mr. Ninderman's story, for which allowance must be made, it would be inferred that he had been very considerate in permitting Commander De Long occasionally to assume charge, but that in some things he ignored the directions of the commander, and by great persistence compelled De Long to permit the seaman to do about as his judgment led him to act regardless of orders by the superior officer. At a place which Noros could not name, where Collins had fallen down a hill, the witness testified that Melville had said, on seeing Collins fall, 'See the d-d Irish cow.' No one would have thought of being amused just then had not Mr. Curtis, in his most Napoleonic way, asked deliberately, 'Was Mr. Collins in fact Irish?' One of the 'satellites' suggested to Mr. Arnoux that he ought to have asked in the same mock heroic tone, 'Was he in fact a cow?'

On Wednesday, Lieutenant Danenhower took the stand, and was examined by Mr. Curtis with regard to the meeting and conversation with the *Herald* correspondent in Siberia. He admitted the general accuracy of the report of his statements made by that correspondent, but said he now saw many of the circumstances of their Arctic experience more clearly and in truer perspective. He would therefore modify now some of the statements and decisions which he then expressed. The Captain's refusal to assign witness to duty when he thought he was able to work was one cause of unpleasantness, and another was putting a staff officer in command of the whale boat. With all respect to Mr. Melville, witness thought it was risking the lives of the whole boat's crew to put the boat in command of an engineer; the Captain replied impatiently that he did not arrange his details of officers to suit witness's convenience, and that it was un-officerlike to make such a complaint.

Mr. Collins showed a spirit of opposition to the Captain's directions, and his arrest, witness thought, was the culmination of a long series of little troubles and disagreements. Mr. Collins believed there was a combination of naval officers against him, and he was sensitive and morbid on the subject. With regard to the retreat, witness said the entire delay amounted to ten days, eight of them at Bennett Island. They were fifteen days in getting to that island after shaping their course for it. Witness expressed the opinion to other officers, but not to the Captain, that it would be better to pursue a course due south. He thought the Captain went to the Lena Delta because he saw an article in "Peterman's Magazine" stating that the Lena River region was being opened up, that there was a plenty of game in the Lena Delta, and that there was a permanent settlement at Barkin.

[Proclamation.]

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of the United States of America will pay a reward of \$25,000, to be equitably paid or distributed to such ship or ships, person or persons, not in the military or naval service of the United States, as shall discover and rescue, or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the expedition of Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, an officer of the United States Army, and his command, consisting of about twenty-four persons, which, in the month of August, in the year 1881, landed from the steamer *Protes* at Discovery Harbor, in Lady Franklin Sound, in latitude 81 deg. 44 min. north and longitude 64 deg. 45 min. west. Unprepared vessels are warned not to incur extraordinary peril or risk in the effort to secure the reward hereby offered; the United States will in no event be involved in any future liability or responsibility beyond said reward, and the determination of the Secretary of the Navy as to the right of any man to said reward, or a share thereof, shall be conclusive upon all persons.

Witness my hand, at the Navy Department, in Washington, on said 17th day of April, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed the Senate on Monday substantially as it came from the Committee, with the addition of the following to the clause appropriating \$500,000 to complete the Ordnance outfit of the new steel cruisers and the despatch-boat:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, with the assistance of the gun-foundry board, which is hereby revived, to report to Congress on the first day of the next ensuing session a plan and estimate for the preparation and purchase of plant for a gun-foundry to complete guns from 6-inch calibre to 16-inch calibre, including buildings and air-lifting-pit; and to report full and detailed estimates for the cost of the work aforesaid, and whether the same can be better and more economically performed in establishments owned by the Government or by private contract, or by a combined system; whereby said work can be accomplished partly by the Government and partly by private contract, and in what annual instalments the said appropriation can most economically be made.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next regular session a plan or plans for the construction of one armored vessel for the United States Navy of not exceeding 5,000 tons displacement, the cost of the same with machinery and armament, and the time which the process of construction of such vessel would take.

In the discussion of this amendment, Mr. Allison said: "I undertake to say that if we enter upon a system of defence with reference to our Army and our Navy, we shall soon find men in this country who are enterprising enough and energetic enough, and who have the means, to furnish all the plant necessary for the making of the steel and the forgings with which to build these guns. I do not want any information myself upon that question. I agree with the gun-foundry board that it is not wise for this Government to undertake to manufacture steel from ores and to undertake the great business of manufacturing guns from the ores of our country."

The appropriation of \$410,000 for general purposes was amended so as to include fittings for the library and "professional journals," and the appropriation for fuel was made to include "coal or other fuel" to be purchased after investigation as to comparative merits, by a suitable board of officers. The words "and their armament" was stricken from the section inviting proposals for building the new vessels, and their armament.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations struck from the House bill the following:

Naval line officers may be detailed as instructors in mathematics or other branches of learning in any schools or colleges, according to the act of February 26, 1869; but the total number of all naval officers so detailed shall not exceed forty.

Mr. Hoar—I should like to ask the committee why that is stricken out?

Mr. Hale—Mainly because it is clearly a provision of legislation changing the law as it stands now and the committee did not deem it advisable to incorporate it into the bill. It went out with other matters which the Senator must have noticed.

Mr. Hoar—If it is put on that ground I will not make any controversy; but I simply wish to say that it is a very sensible and useful provision. There are a great many institutions in this country which are now giving instruction in steam-engineering and in construction, and the people whom they educate would be of great service and great assistance to the country in the case of a naval war requiring a sudden expansion of our naval strength. While I do not wish to controvert the principle on which the committee have acted in striking out this clause, I desire to say that I hope the committee will find an opportunity to enlarge the power now possessed by the Secretary of the Navy in this direction hereafter.

Mr. Hale—The authority comprehends engineering officers now.

Mr. Hoar—I am aware of that; it comprehends all officers under the rank of lieutenant now, whether engineering officers or not, as I understand.

Mr. Plumb—It ought to be understood, I think, in regard to this provision that it does not limit the detail of engineering officers to engineering or construction; that the purpose of it was to permit the detail of officers of the Navy other than engineers for the teaching of mathematics and things of that kind, which they cannot do better than anybody else. It would be, I think, vicious to extend this idea of detailing naval officers to others than those possessing proficiency in some special branch which could not be taught by the ordinary professors in colleges, which is certainly not true of mathematics.

While the Senator from Maine says the action of the committee was because this provision was legislation, the vote which I gave for striking it out did not depend on that proposition of it at all, but it was because I regard the legislation proposed as vicious in itself. The present law permits the detail of officers of engineers to teach those branches which cannot be taught by an ordinary instructor. This only gives the privilege of teaching mathematics in addition.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Speaking of the new cruisers, Senator Bayard said: There was a most odious appellation given to these vessels, one that grated on my ears, calling them "commerce destroyers." I hope they never will have occasion to be used as commerce destroyers. It may be the unpleasant function and duty of the American Navy to cripple the commerce of a hostile nation, but I had rather vote for this measure with the view that American commerce needs protection and assistance in foreign ports. I need not refer to other services that these vessels can perform in the immediate present and possibly in the future. Hydrographic surveys have been neglected in the last twenty years. These vessels can assist in making them possible. There is to-day a great field of employment for the officers of the American Navy which they are not sent upon; and in that I include hydrographic surveys upon the high seas. We have contributed little or nothing to that process of enlightenment and aid in the world's commerce. There was a time a few years back when one American by his own ability, his genius as a geographer, and his labor in office, bestowed incalculable wealth upon the entire

commercial world. I refer to Capt. M. F. Maury, lately in charge of the Observatory in this city. His charts, his sailing directions, his geography of the sea, brought not only honor to himself and his country, but the most important benefits upon the entire commercial world. With that service by him, it seems to me that the American aid to general commerce almost ended. Now, sir, I desire to see it restored. I believe these seven ships will assist in restoring it. I look upon them, I say, as an adjunct to a commerce which I hope to see expanded and which I believe the wisdom of the American people is bound to produce, that they no longer intend to be tied up in their home market, under which labor is compelled to unpaid idleness for many months in the year simply because when the home market is supplied there is no possible outlet for the remainder.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims on Monday rendered a decision in favor of Capt. W. S. Muse, of the Marine Corps, awarding him judgment to the amount of \$318. His claim was for longevity pay while a yeoman on board a naval vessel. The claim was brought for credit for volunteer service in computing longevity pay. Captain Muse having served as a Paymaster's yeoman in the volunteer navy. The accounting officers of the Treasury held that a Paymaster's yeoman was neither an officer nor an enlisted man, therefore, he did not come under the provision giving credit for longevity pay for volunteer service. The Court of Claims, however, took a different view of the case, and allowed the claim as above mentioned.

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO RESTORE OFFICERS.

Capt. Robert H. Montgomery served as an enlisted man from Aug. 6, 1860, to Dec. 17, 1862, when he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry Nov. 1. He was dismissed Nov. 20, 1863, for leaving his command "while he was on picket duty without authority, whereby they were captured by the enemy," but the dismissal was revoked Feb. 16, 1865, and he was reinstated and drew his pay and allowances from the date of his dismissal to his reinstatement, \$1,657.37. He served as 2d lieutenant of cavalry until he was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry, April 25, 1865, confirmed by the Senate and commissioned.

The Court decides as conclusions of law: 1. The claimant was not in the service of the Government as an Army officer from Nov. 20, 1863, to Feb. 16, 1865, and the intervening time cannot be credited to him in calculating longevity pay, and therefore no additional longevity pay is now due to him. 2. He was a 2d lieutenant *de facto* but not *de jure* from Feb. 16, 1865, to April 25, 1865, performing service during the intervening time, and is therefore entitled to retain the \$317.61 paid him for such service. 3. The defendants are entitled to recover back the \$1,651.37 paid the claimant for the time he was neither in the Army nor in actual service, to wit, from Nov. 20, 1863, to Feb. 16, 1865, and judgment will be entered therefor.

Frank T. Bennett served as an enlisted man from April 29, 1862, to April 1, 1863, when he was appointed and confirmed as 2d lieutenant, and promoted Jan. 6, 1864, as 1st lieutenant. Sept. 18, 1866, he resigned, to take effect Oct. 15, 1866, and his resignation was accepted Oct. 18, 1866. Dec. 4, 1866, the acceptance of his resignation was revoked, and Dec. 13, 1866, he was nominated and confirmed for restoration to his office as 1st lieutenant, 18th Infantry. May 16, 1867, he was appointed and confirmed a captain. Upon the foregoing facts the Court finds, as a conclusion of law, that the claimant is entitled to recover longevity pay, computed upon all the time he was in actual service, less the amount of pay received by him for the time he was not actually in service from Oct. 18, 1866, to Dec. 4, 1866, and that he should have judgment for the balance, \$231.53.

The ground of these several decisions is thus stated in the Montgomery case:

It is true, as it said, that by the Constitution the President has command of the Army, but by the same instrument Congress is empowered to make rules for its government. All differences arising under these provisions must be settled by the Supreme Court. We are not sitting here to debate what the law ought to be, nor to hunt for arguments to support abstract theories, but to determine what, by the Constitution and laws, as construed and settled by the Supreme Court, it now is. When that court has decided, though lawyers may still argue and theorists dispute, the inferior courts must follow its rulings.

Fortunately for the peace of Army officers and the stability of the Army Register, but unfortunately for the claimant, the Supreme Court has settled, apparently for good and all time to come, the question herein involved. If we have not entirely mistaken the meaning of the decisions in *Mimack's*, *McElraith's*, *Blake's*, and *Keyes' Cases*, an officer once entirely severed from the Army by the constitutional action of the President, and more particularly if the place has been filled by a new appointment confirmed by the Senate, cannot afterwards be restored to his former position by any action of the President alone. In *Mimack's Case* (97 U. S. R. 426), the court held that the President could not, by withdrawing his acceptance of a resignation, although recent, and the vacancy remained unfilled, give notice of the acceptance, restore him to the Army without a new appointment made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Notice of the acceptance of the resignation in such case is required by the second section of the act of August 5, 1861 (12 Stat., 316). Much less can he revoke a dismissal after considerable time has elapsed and the place has been filled by a new appointment. *McElraith's Case* (102 U. S. R. 429), *Blake's Case* (103 U. S. R. 227).

If the rule were otherwise Congress would be powerless to limit the number of Army officers. The President, after accepting many resignations and making many dismissals, if authorized so to do, and filling the vacancies with new appointments in the course of his term or that of his predecessors, might, by withdrawing acceptance and revoking dismissals, increase the number of officers far beyond the limits allowed by law. In this particular the President would thus make the law of the Army, as well as command it.

The defendants not only resist this claim for additional pay, but put in a counter claim to recover back the whole sum of \$42,636.51, paid him as 1st lieutenant and captain, on the ground that being at that time a civilian the appointments were illegal and void. If this law were as claimed by the defendants they could not, on the principle above stated, recover back the payments already made. The service has been rendered by the claimant, and accepted and paid for at a fair and reasonable rate, by the defendants in good faith.

But after a careful examination we have not been able to find any statute by which, in our opinion, on the 21st day of April,

1865, the appointment of a civilian as first lieutenant was made unlawful.

The first legislation upon the subject that needs to be considered here occurred in 1812. At that time the Army regulations of 1801 and 1802, which provided for promotion by seniority, were in force. By the act of June 26, 1812 (2 Stat., 764), two branches of the Army were consolidated, and to avoid confusion in the transfer of officers it was provided in section 5 "that from and after the passage of this act promotions shall be made through the lines of artillery, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen and infantry, respectively, according to established rule." The words in italics were understood to give legislative sanction to the existing Army regulations. If that were so, it was of short duration; for section 5 of the act of March 13, 1813 (2 Stat., 819), authorized new regulations, and provided that they should remain in force until "altered or revoked by the President." In these new regulations, which were promulgated May 1, 1813, it was provided that promotions to the rank of captain shall be made *regimentally*. This restriction of regimental promotion was complained of by the junior officers, and March 30, 1814 (3 Stat., 114), Congress removed the restriction by providing that "promotions may be made through the whole Army in its several lines," etc. It does not appear that this act was intended to give to the regulations then existing the force of law, but was intended only to abrogate one of its restrictions. Nor does it provide that the promotions thus authorized shall be by seniority.

Section 9 of the act of April 24, 1816 (3 Stat., 298), provides "that the regulations in force . . . be recognized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President."

Section 14 of the act of March 2, 1821 (3 Stat., 616), which provided that the regulations be "approved and adopted for the Government of the Army of the United States," was repealed by the act of May 7, 1822 (3 Stat., 686). Thus the regulations were left to stand upon executive sanction only, subject to executive alterations and exceptions.

Thus far, promotion by seniority appears to have been the outgrowth of "regulation," rather than of legislation. In the whole course of legislation it does not appear that Congress had at any time directly under consideration the propriety of excluding civilians in all cases from any appointment in the Army above the grade of second lieutenant. In each act the language relied upon in support of such exclusion appears to have been accidentally employed, while legislating with other purposes in view.

Then comes a section 16 of the act of Aug. 3, 1851 (12 Stat., 299) U. S. R. sec. 1287, which is as follows:

"Section 1287. When any officer in the line of promotion is retired from active service the next officer in rank shall be promoted to his place, according to the established rules of the service, and the same rule of promotion shall be applied successively to the vacancies consequent upon such retirement."

The "established rules of the service" at that time in force provided that—

"All vacancies in established regiments and corps, to the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority except in case of disability or other incompetency. (Army Regulations, 19.)"

Whether such "disability or other incompetency" existed in any given case is left for the determination of the President and Senate.

Having made the appointment, it is to be presumed that the President and Senate found the facts that constituted this case an exception to the general rule, and made the appointment in conformity to the statute.

But if the appointments were made in disregard of the statute, their validity might still be sustained by the Supreme Court. The Constitution in substance provides that Congress shall have power to make rules for the government of the Army, but the President, by giving the advice and consent of the Senate, shall select the officers to command it. How far Congress has power to circumscribe and control the selection is apparently an open question. We find no decision of the Supreme Court which would authorize us to hold that the appointment of a civilian would be good in the face of any statute to the contrary. In the *Blake* case, before cited, they did not go so far. There they put upon the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat., 52) a construction which the executive action and the law were made to harmonize.

Constructing Sec. 1263, Rev. Stat., the act of June 18, 1878, and the act of June 30, 1883, giving longevity or service pay, the Court says in the Bennett case:

In our opinion the word "service" as used in these acts means actual service performed under color of office or other authority, without regard to any defects which might be found in the legal title of the claimant to the office or position in which he served. It is a well-known fact that, in times of war especially, enlisted men perform service in many cases before their enlistment is fully completed by taking the required oath and being mustered in. They are kept at the front by necessary delays incident to the service, and without fault of their own, from consummating their technically legal enlistment, but actual service they enter upon at once. It cannot be, we think, that every officer who has been an enlisted man is required to prove a full, complete and legal enlistment for the whole time he actually served as such, in order to have that time credited to him for longevity pay, nor that every officer is to be curtailed in the computation in the time of his service by informalities or irregularities in his appointment which do not affect the service itself. The reward which the statute is intended to give is for long-continued actual service, and not as a regular salary for the tenure of office. In that view it matters not whether the officer serves as such *de jure* or *de facto*. In either case he comes within the letter and, we think, within the spirit and the meaning of the law.

In the case of Chaplain Vincent Palen, the Court says: "The controversies which arise are as to the length of time for which his service is to be computed, and as to the right of the defendants to recover back the pay and allowances received by him for the period during which the defendants contend that he was not legally in office. He was duly appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a hospital chaplain, June 7, 1862, and so continued until the 15th of September, 1865, when, by order of the 4th of August, 1865, he was honorably mustered out, together with others, because his and their services were no longer needed. On the 16th of March, 1866, the President revoked the order mustering out the claimant, who thereupon returned to duty as hospital chaplain, and so continued until August 22, 1867, when he was again mustered out. On the 13th of September, 1867, he was duly appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a post chaplain, and on the 1st of December he was placed on the retired list as such, and so continues."

They held, therefore, as in the other cases, that "the claimant was not an officer of the United States from the time he was mustered out—September 15, 1865, until he was duly reappointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, September 12, 1867." They say:

Suppose the President should revoke an order of dismissal without the consent and against the wish of the discharged officer, and should order him to duty. We hardly think any one would claim that such person could not stand upon his discharge as full and complete, and as putting him beyond the President's subsequent orders. The distinction that in one case the restoration is with the consent of the discharged officer, and in the other without it, is put forth as justifying the proceedings in the one and not in the other. But the difference is wholly immaterial in legal effect. It is the power of the President that is the issue, and if the President does not have the power, without the consent of the discharged officer, he cannot have it with such consent. The right depends upon the law and not upon the will of a private citizen who might be affected by it.

The consent of the party interested cannot be substituted for the consent of the Senate, which is required by the Constitution. The instances wherein courts and executive officers are held to possess the power of setting aside these decrees and orders are generally, if not always, where there is no statute or constitutional provision specifying another method by which such result sought to be attained can be had. In these Army officers' cases the result claimed is the putting of a person into the Army as an officer, without the concurrence of the Senate, which is in direct conflict with the Constitution. If the President thinks he has done a wrong in any case by putting an officer out of the Army, the only way provided for rectifying it is to reappoint him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

As to the time he actually performed service, from March 18, 1866, to September 1, 1867, they hold, as in the Bennett Case, "that the time of actual service of an officer, either as an enlisted man or officer *de facto*, is to be credited to him for that purpose, without regard to any defect which might be found in his legal title to the office or position in which he served. Applying that rule to the present case the claimant is entitled to credit, in computing his longevity pay, for all the time he claims, except from September 15, 1865, to March 16, 1866, while he was not only not in office *de jure* *et de facto*, but while he performed no service as such. Upon this basis his longevity pay would amount to \$2,578.07."

As to the Government's counter claim for the \$42,636.61, paid him since his muster out, April 25, 1865, the Court says:

This money was paid to the claimant on mutual mistake as to both the right of the Government to his services as a public officer, and his right to the office and its emoluments. The claimant did actually perform the services attached to the office, and as it is not possible now to correct the mistake on the one side by returning the services, so the mistake on the other side ought not to be corrected by compelling him to pay back the money which he has received in good faith, as the salary of an office held *de facto*, by an error of law for which he was no more responsible than were the defendants. Since both parties, by any judgment which we can give, cannot be put back in their original position before the happening of their mutual errors, we must leave them in *status quo*. We hold that the claimant may in equity and good conscience retain the money which has already been paid to him. This case differs widely and materially from that of McKirath (102 U. S. R., 425), affirming the judgment of this court therein, 12 U. S. R., 201. McKirath was not only out of office in point of law for more than seven years, but he was not during that time an officer *de facto*, nor did he perform any duty nor in any wise claim the office, but engaged all the time in other occupations. He had been dismissed, and when, seven years afterwards, that dismissal was revoked and he was allowed to resign as of that date, he claimed and received from the Government back pay for the whole intervening time. This was a mistake to the loss and injury of one side only, and could be corrected without injustice to the other, by compelling him to refund the money illegally paid, and for which he had rendered no consideration, either in services or by color of office, thus restoring the parties to their former condition, in which neither had parted with anything, nor lost anything. The counter-claim is not sustained except for the sum of \$29.95 overpaid to the claimant by mistake of reckoning, and the sum of \$83.79 already received by him, both of which are allowed.

In the case of Lieut. Charles P. Miller, U. S. A., of New York, the court decided that he was illegally restored to the service by President Johnson, and hence was not an officer of the Army, and therefore they dismissed his claim for longevity pay. The defendant had put in a counter claim for all the money paid him, amounting to \$17,000, but the court held that as he had been a *de facto* officer he was entitled to retain the pay thus received, except as to that portion which was paid to him for the time between the date of his total retirement and his alleged restoration, during which time he had been, neither in fact nor law, an officer, and judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant for \$1,000.

This is the law as laid down by the Court of Claims in its interpretation of the decisions of the Supreme Court in their application to the case of officers restored to the Army, without the consent of the Senate, after leaving it. The same principles determined all of the cases, and by selecting from each case the points of law most clearly and fully presented, we are able to give a very complete statement of the law, as laid down by the Court, without the unnecessary repetition which would result from the publication of the cases in full. The decision of the Court of Claims have yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Judge Scott delivers a dissenting opinion in all of these cases. He holds that the relations of the President to the Army are not created by statute, but are determined by his constitutional relations to it as commander-in-chief. He says:

It is not desirable "that judicial methods be forced upon the Executive, nor that the tardiness, which is the reproach of justice, should clog the more energetic branch of the Government. Therefore, a doctrine which denies to the President the power to revoke his own orders, to revise his own judgments, to correct his own mistakes, is a doctrine which must contain this inherent vice: that it compels the judiciary to overrule the deliberate judgment of the President, and to perpetuate his official errors. . . . Is it possible that the Chief Executive Officer of the Government, the constitutionally-declared commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, has not the same discretion to revise his own acts in matters involving judgment and discretion which is conceded to every county Judge in the land? Indeed, it may not be irrelevant to say that this question involves the sum and the substance of the controversy; the one side asserts for the President the discretion of a county Judge, the other maintains that the President has no more discretion than a constable. . . . Every one of the many illustrations adduced to support the defendant's position in these cases has been the case of a military officer."

The decisions of the Supreme Court on which the above decisions are founded do not apply to these cases.

In a word, this court is now asked to extend those expressions of the Supreme Court to a different class of cases, and to lay down a harsh and needless rule, which will save a few dollars to the Treasury, will greatly curtail the rightful discretion of the President, will hinder the administration of executive business, will do great wrong to many officers to whom the public faith was long since pledged, will certainly destroy the tenure of office of a large number of officers, and which, for anything the court knows to the contrary, may shake the positions of half the retired list.

The majority of the court hold in these cases that the President cannot revoke his own order without authority of law; and in that proposition I concur. The majority of the court hold that such authority of law does not exist, because it is not to be found in the statutes. I find it in the decisions of the Supreme Court (United States v. MacDaniel, 7 Peters, 14; Frelinghuysen v. Key, 110 U. S. R., 63); in the common law of executive usage; in the necessity of such a power existing somewhere; in the fact that Congress have allowed the President to exercise it untrammelled since the Army and Navy were established, and in the inherent discretion which is the attribute of a great office.

A MILITARY GYMNASIUM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

With the advent of spring, when dead nature finds her resurrection and the earth dons her green robes and exults in new life and fresh beauty, we of Vancouver Barracks rejoice, for there is afforded us a means of enlarging and diversifying our amusement, of developing physically and promoting health.

A military gymnasium has seldom, if ever before, entered into the interior economy of the Army, and the many bills for increasing the efficiency of the Army have never even remotely referred to it. It remained for Gen. Miles to infuse new life into the paragraphs of the regulations applying to this subject and make them more than a dead letter. It remained for his progressive spirit to discover that the health and physical strength of troops would be benefited by gymnastic exercise judiciously pursued, and to set apart a suitable building for this purpose. Under his personal supervision the work has progressed to completion, the building renovated, whitewashed and painted, protected from draughts, heated, and made comfortable and perfect in all its appointments. An ample supply of dumb bells, Indian clubs of different weights, the vaulting horse, spring board and mattress for tumbling, horizontal and parallel bars, trapezium, rings, horizontal and slanting ladders, upright poles, hanging ropes, and bags of different weights, rowing machines, boxing gloves, and a large and well equipped bowling alley have been provided. To these soon will be added the discus and bar bells, leaping pole, foil, combat swords, masks and gloves; and this is as complete a gymnasium as may be found in or out of the Army. As a precautionary measure, sawdust has been spread over the floor throughout, which will break the fall of the most venturesome.

It is made a duty as well as a diversion for the enlisted men, and the exercise is prescribed regularly, and to avoid permanent injury, as far as possible, is systematized. The main object is gradually to develop the physical powers of the soldier, from the more simple first movements progressively to those more arduous and difficult exercises requiring the greatest strength and activity.

All officers and men attend gymnastic drill with their companies, unless specially excused, three times of each week, and the duration of the drill does not exceed one hour. Besides this, those who are graded as athletes may visit the gymnasium at their leisure, when not on other duty. Once at the beginning and each month afterwards, the post surgeon makes careful measurements of each man, and notes the increase of the chest, fore arm and upper arm, and the weight; and either himself or an assistant is present at the morning exercises in the gymnasium, to give such care and attention to the improvement of the neglected parts of each individual as may seem proper and necessary—recommending such course of training as will have a tendency to gradually develop and perfect the entire system to a sound and healthy condition. The building and apparatus are in charge of Major Bayle, of the 21st Infantry, under whose excellent management very satisfactory progress is being made.

In the Department order bearing on this subject, it is said: "In his arduous duties the soldier needs all possible strength, for he cannot properly perform the duties required of him when physically weak and unsound." How true this is, every soldier will attest who has served on the frontier campaigning against hostile Indians, the most wily, hardy and tireless foe in existence. He needs all strength, and sometimes an endurance verging on the superhuman.

It is refreshing to witness the interest manifested by the soldiers in this pleasant duty, for well they know that it is for their own benefit, although compulsory, and the rapid progress made in this most essential branch of their instruction, evidences the success of the innovation.

VANCOUVER.

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As your paper constitutes so valuable an addition to military literature, and to it and yourself the Army owe so much of its success in the interest now taken in target practice, will you kindly insert the following extract from Gen. Terry's order for the target year, in order that it may have a general circulation in the Army:

"Par. 4. The Department Commander is confident that all company officers have, in the past, taken careful measures to secure accurate marking and scoring, and correct reports of the results. He desires, however, to remind them that the increasing rivalry between posts and companies may lead in exceptional cases to incorrect marking and exaggerated scores. The utmost pains must be taken to make such inaccuracies impossible, and to this end the marking and scoring will be supervised as follows: At all company firing a non-commissioned officer will be stationed in the target pit, who will see that the markers correctly signal the hits to the firing point, he will also keep a record of the number of hits in each division of the target, and at the conclusion of the firing will report directly to the officer conducting the practice the total number of bull's-eyes, centres, etc., that were made."

"The officer in charge of the practice will frequently compare this report with the target, and always with the record kept at the firing point; and, in order that the entire company may be interested in the accuracy of the records, will, in case of their disagreement, entirely omit from consideration that practice of the company, and, in addition, take such further measures as he may consider necessary to insure accuracy in the future."

"The company target-record book, or such form of permanent record as may replace it, will be kept at the firing point exactly as required in Paragraph 417, Rifle Firing, and the monthly reports of practice made up from it only. The soldiers' target-record books are only for their individual memoranda, and in no way constitute official records."

"That the accuracy of the reported scores may be placed beyond cavil, the company commander, when making the

usual monthly reports of firing, will append a certificate to the effect that the requirements of this order, with reference to marking and scoring, have been fully complied with."

As Dakota leads in firing, it behooves us to wake up and work hard. Let the criticism of scores, whether for marksman or Nevada Trophy, be stopped, unless the false scoring can be proved. Then, let charges be prepared, and the extreme penalty of the law be inflicted. It is now in order for bets to be made as to which regiment, post, and Department will lead for this target year. Let enthusiasm and generous rivalry in target, as well as in other military duties, have full play.

X.

GENERAL BADEAU'S ACCOUNTS.

A SPECIAL despatch from Washington to the *Commercial Gazette* says: According to the *Herald* correspondent, the accounts of General Adam Badeau, now Consul General at Havana, and formerly at London, are said at the Treasury Department to be considerably in arrears. It is claimed by Mr. Badeau that the Government is indebted to him for National fees to a large amount, which claim has been disallowed by the Government accounting officers, and the First Comptroller has called upon Mr. Badeau to square his accounts, without as yet receiving any satisfactory answer. It is probable that a Congressional investigation will follow, unless the demand of the Treasury officials is promptly complied with. The following letter, written last August, was again recently sent to Consul General Badeau, but still remains unanswered:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 20, 1883.

Adam Badeau, Esq., U. S. Consul General at Havana, Cuba:

Sir: Your account for the relief of destitute American seamen for the quarter ended March 31, 1883, has been adjusted for Report No. 99,115, and balance of \$32.40 found due from you to the United States, which agrees with your account current.

As already advised in my letter of May 28, 1883, you are a debtor to the United States as late U. S. Consul General at London, on account of relief for seamen for 1882, in the sum of \$339.14, and you are respectfully requested to deposit said balance of \$359.14 in said account, and transmit the original certificate of deposit to this office, in order that your account for the relief of seamen, as late U. S. Consul General at London, may be closed.

Your attention is also respectfully requested to the balance of \$9,713.50 due from you on account of Consular fees for 1882, as late Consul General at London. I am, very respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE, Comptroller.

It is due to General Badeau to say that the first item of \$32.40 has been settled. The remainder, exceeding \$10,500, he still owes from his administration in London, while his accounts at Havana have yet to be audited. Badeau is still a captain on the retired list of the Army, and has been in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States almost continuously since April 21, 1869, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Legation at London. The Secretary has General Badeau's resignation in his hands.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

THE New York *Herald* quotes Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., as saying of the dynamite gun: "I cannot say that I think it an assured success, but I have great hopes of it. If it accomplishes what its inventors claim it will undoubtedly do away with all the guns we are now using, but I very much doubt that it will do all that is claimed. For instance, I am sure that it or no other dynamite gun can blow up a ship like the *Thunderer* a mile off. To make dynamite effective either the element of penetration must enter into it or it must be surrounded by something denser and stronger than the object you wish to destroy. If you drive a dynamite cartridge into the hull of the *Thunderer* the vessel would undoubtedly be blown to pieces; but the trouble is the dynamite would explode before it penetrated the iron hull—in fact, the moment it hit it. In my opinion the only way that dynamite can be used effectively in naval warfare is in the shape of torpedoes, in which case the resistance offered by the water is greater than that offered by the vessel."

"I do not wish you to judge from this," continues Col. Hamilton, "that I do not think this gun of much value, for I do. For land warfare I consider it will prove an instrument of terrible destructiveness. I only do not think that it will do all that is hoped for at sea."

CAN THE BAYONET BE SUPPLANTED?

As usual, infinite suggestions have been made tending generally to the substitution of something—revolver, bowie, crooked, kukerles, short Roman sword, and what not—for the bayonet. The most practical and valid answer proffered has been that it will be time to condemn the bayonet when the private soldier has been properly taught to use it in single combat, which he certainly is not now. That there is no weapon so easily adapted and so little cumbersome when not in active use as the bayonet is certain, and it is also certain that the need for such use as it came into at Tannenberg does not occur except at the rarest intervals. But it must probably be admitted that any weapon which, like the bayonet, can only be used with two hands, and the wide apart, is at a certain disadvantage in a rough and tumble fight at close quarters, where a great number of men are engaged together. Those who appeal to the facts of the bayonet in skilled hands at assaults of arms forget that in that case there is plenty of space. Still, spears and swords of any length being out of the question for a linesman (who is quite sufficiently burdened and occupied by his rifle), and bowies and all similar weapons having the obvious drawback of want of reach (unless used *à la* fashion, which leaves the user defenceless against a fresh attack) there is probably nothing better than the bayonet. But that instruction in it should be real personal instruction, and not mere bayonet drill, is certain, and probably much might be done to improve its quality as well as that of the regulation sword.—*The Saturday Review*.

TWO-EYED AIMING IN THE ARMY.

At a recent day in experimental firing of every description, at Stronsall, York, England, Maj. Gen. Cameron finally ordered the 1st Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers to fire at a range of dummy soldiers with both eyes open and as rapidly as possible, not looking along the barrel of the rifle, but keeping their eyes fixed on the enemy, who was supposed to be making a rush on the position defended by the Volunteers. Eight rounds were so fired in 67 seconds, and the result completely bore out Mr. J. D. Duggall's recent arguments in the *Times*, no less than 38 per cent. of the shots having struck the dummy figures. Considering the rapidity of the fire, these results are very good. Drawn up in line against an enemy in the same formation, 1,000 men would thus deliver 7,000 shots in about a minute, with some 2,660 hits.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT.

Longman's Magazine for April contains an account by W. C. Miller, an eye-witness, of the Macready Astor Place Riot in New York, May 15th, 1848, which is of especial interest just now. Mr. Miller says: "The cavalry arrived first on the ground, and there can be very little doubt that had they been well mounted and properly trained, they might have cleared the street without the necessity of shedding blood. They were, however, neither the one nor the other, and being saluted with a shower of stones as they endeavored to ride through Astor Place, the frightened animals they bestrode became unmanageable. Some of the men were unhorsed, and the others found that, so far from being able to act on the offensive, it was as much as they could do to keep their saddles. In a few minutes, in fact, all order and discipline were lost, and the officer in command of the troop perceiving the utter inability of his men to cope with the crowd, withdrew them, the rioters saluting the soldiers with ironical cheers as they made off."

After describing the vain attempt of the 7th Regiment, 300 strong, to clear the street, and the attack to which they were subjected, Mr. Miller says: "The men were instructed to fire, in the first instance, over the heads of the crowd, and they did so. The rioters, perceiving, as the smoke cleared away, that no one was hurt, and believing that blank cartridges only had been or would be used, were irritated rather than dismayed by this demonstration. With fierce execrations they rushed upon their adversaries, in the expectation that they would be able to crush them by sheer force of their numerical superiority. The peril of the troops was imminent, and they fired a second time; but on this occasion, point blank at the mob. In so densely packed a mass of human beings, nearly every shot told; several of the rioters were killed, whilst numbers were more or less severely wounded. The crowd, evidently aroused to fury by the fall of their comrades, advanced to the attack with reckless hardihood. The front rank of the soldiers received the rioters with leveled bayonets, the second line firing from behind. Showers of missiles rained upon the troops, who replied at intervals with volleys of musketry. The street lamps had been extinguished, and the darkness was only broken every now and again by flashes from the guns of the soldiery. Finally, the crowd, whose stock of stones had become exhausted, fell back upon the Bowery for a fresh supply. Perceiving their purpose, and that a renewal of the attack was imminent, Gen. Sanford drew his men up across Astor place, with orders to fire obliquely in the direction of the open space at the intersection of the 4th avenue and the Bowery, where some thousands of the rioters were congregated. The soldiers fired a volley, and with such fatal effect, that the mob, thoroughly cowed at last, broke and fled, leaving twenty-two dead upon the ground; the total number of casualties must have been at least a hundred. Of the soldiers, strange to say, not one was killed, but several were severely injured."

This account shows how effective a thoroughly trained force of cavalry would be in breaking up a mob in its early stages, and of how little use, how much more than useless, it is if not so trained and disciplined. It also emphasizes the mistake of trying to intimidate a mob by firing over their heads, which irritates and excites, but does not intimidate.

In this connection we repeat our recommendation for the organization of a troop of Cavalry in New York City. In our previous references to this subject we have only mentioned it in connection with escort and orderly duty. A cavalry organization with well trained horses and riders would be of immense value in the incipient stages of a riot for the purpose of dispersing a mob which will not yield to a body of foot soldiers without a treatment of powder and lead. The Cavalry, by a judicious management of their horses, have the advantage over the Infantry, that they can be the aggressors without first waiting to be attacked and knocked down.

RIOT DISCUSSION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

An audience of about three hundred persons, prominent among whom were Governor Robinson and Adjutant Gen. Dalton, Gen. Pease and Capt. Hall of the 2d Brigade, Gen. Wales and staff of the 1st Brigade, Col. Wellington of the 1st Infantry, and Col. Bancroft of the 5th Infantry, assembled at the Cadet Armory, Boston, on Tuesday, April 8, in answer to the call of Gen. Nat. Wales, for a discussion of measures to be taken in case of riot, published in our last week's issue. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Wales, Capt. Parker, J. A.; Col. Edmunds, and Governor Robinson in turn. Col. Edmunds was in the chair, and in closing his opening address he disclosed the remarkable fact that no entire regimental organization is at present quartered within the limits of Boston, and called attention to the difficulty and loss of time in assembling forces so scattered. He also drew a picture of the undesirable manner in which the Boston organizations are quartered (even worse than New York, which is saying a great deal), read extracts from the regulations of the Massachusetts militia, and exhorted young and active men to join the service.

Gen. Wales, to whom the larger share of interest taken in instructing the militia in riot tactics is due, and who, for his activity and sound sense in this direction, has been rewarded in some quarters by the appellation of a "Riot Crank," next spoke to the assembly, urged prompt preparation, gave a résumé of his experience in that direction, stated what had been done by him in the matter of instructing his staff, and appealed to business men to induce their clerks to join the service instead of acting in the opposite direction, as is now the case. He said that the subject of riot preparation had been discussed off and on for several years, but never with any system until within the past few months, the credit of the awakened interest belonging to Gen. Molinoux. Having been liberally applauded, he called on Capt. Parker, his Judge Advocate, who read extracts of a paper prepared by him on duties of officers in riots, of which we gave a synopsis some time ago.

Col. Edmunds was the next speaker, and explained the manner in which armory rifle practice was carried on by the militia, and in closing paid a tribute to Gen. Dalton, who, the speaker claimed, had introduced it.

Gov. Robinson next took the stand. He complimented the

militia, and claimed that there was no difference between the boys in blue and the citizen. It is fashionable to laugh at the militia, but that was all wrong. There had been times in Massachusetts when it was needed, and there might be again. The city of Boston is at the mercy of the meanest power on earth that can send a fleet riding up the harbor. Let the boys go to camp and wear the uniform; it gets them accustomed to the hug of the musket and used to the duties of a soldier. The military power will never be used for your destruction, and it may be used for your protection. If it should cease to be used as it should be, then it is quite easy to take away its great power. The meeting then adjourned.

FIX AND UNFIX BAYONETS.

A correspondent from Iowa writes us as follows:

The method published in the *JOURNAL* of March 22 for "Fix and Unfix Bayonet" by Lieut. Lomly appears to be a great improvement, especially for exhibition drills, dress-parade, etc. But there should be some system of fixing and unfixing bayonets from a carry, and when troops are marching, particularly upon the skirmish line (when arms will be mostly carried at a trail). Under such conditions, 1. Fix; 2. Bayonet; could be executed from a carry the same as provided for in Upton, with this exception, to read as follows: After "carry to the left side," incline the muzzle slightly to the front, the butt to the rear (held as in trail, but not touching the ground, and barrel to the front), the left wrist against the thigh, carry the right hand to the hank of the bayonet. 2. Draw the bayonet, etc. To return the rifle to the carry, the same as now provided for in Upton. From a trail, to fix bayonet, the rifle would be carried from the right to left side the same as fixing from the order and returned to the trail in same manner. These two systems would enable bayonets to be fixed or unfix from an order in a showy, rapid and regular manner, and from a carry or trail, at a halt or marching, in a uniform and practical manner and with rapidity.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—Companies A, B, E and F had their last indoor drill of the season on Friday evening, April 11, under command of Col. Porter. The battalion drill programme had been thoroughly exhausted at previous drill, so that the present one presented no new features, and was virtually a repetition of that of the previous Friday. This wing has proved superior to the right wing all through the performances of the season, and upheld its superiority also on this occasion. It showed particular improvement in the distances in columns of fours in single rank distance—a matter on which several of the drills in the 22d became shipwrecked during the season. In fact it may be said that this defect, so far as this wing is concerned, was completely mastered before the season closed. A large portion of the time was devoted to the loadings and firings and correction of shortcomings, which were cropping out in different places of the line. Col. Porter paid individual attention to men who lacked vivacity in their motions, and found that they were only partially instructed members of the recruit class. These were ordered to fall out and were replaced by members of the reserve, a small number of whom happened to be on hand and available for the occasion. After that the manual improved. The battalion movements included the close column and double column formations, passages from double into single rank, and the reverse, formation into line on the right and left from column of fours with the firings, line by two movements, marches by the flank of sub-divisions, front into line and advances in battalion front, the latter being executed with unusual precision. As customary the battalion was manoeuvred without regard to the original right in front, but the orders were promptly and neatly executed without confusion in every instance. The only one who scored an error was the Colonel himself who, during a series of manoeuvres in single and double rank, had wheeled the men about in single rank and neglected to bring them back to the original position before forming line, to find to his surprise when the battalion was established that the colors were in the rear rank, this being the first indication of his mistake, which was, however, promptly but in a rather questionable manner corrected by ordering each captain to bring his command to the front and put it into proper shape. There was no guard-mounting on this occasion, and the skirmish drill was performed by Co. E in a fair manner. The movements were not extended on account of lack of time, it being 10.30 p. m. when the movements concluded. This closes a satisfactory drill season of the 22d, which, in spite of the rather sharp, but fair, criticism which it has several times received at our hands, nevertheless winds up greatly improved in tactical proficiency, attendance and numerical strength. The regiment is handled on purely military principles, and is very fortunate in the possession of an exceptionally competent field and staff. It is intended to have several out-door turns before the warm weather sets in, and there is a probability of another field day on Governor's Island—this time accompanied by the magnificent band of the regiment under Gillmore, which, unfortunately, was not available at the inspection which took place there last Fall.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—One of the handsomest battalion drills witnessed by us for a long time was executed by Companies A, B, and I, under command of Col. Clark, on Thursday, April 10, with an equalization of six commands of twenty files. The instruction received during the season plainly showed its fruits, and the mistakes were reduced to the minimum. Adjutant Rand formed the battalion with his usual promptness, and the colonel, having warmed up the men by a well executed march in column of fours, opened at once with a close column on first company right in front, with subsequent deployment on same company to the left, and perceiving that the battalion was on its mettle and eager for work, followed with a number of ployments and deployments of the same series on right, left, and interior companies, right and left in front, until every possible combination was exhausted, and at the end of the manoeuvres had the satisfaction to know that every one of them had been executed in a tactical manner, promptly and precisely, officers and guides in their places in every instance and thoroughly up to their work. Having finally formed line, he caused the fours to take single rank distance, marched them around the hall with perfect intervals from front to rear of the battalion, reformed them into double rank, broke into column of companies and divisions, put these into single rank and back into double rank, marched the battalion in column of companies and divisions, both in double and single rank, and wheeled them into line at the conclusion of the movements. The alignments in the wheelings in turning the corners of the Armory, as well as in the marches in company and division front, were well nigh perfect, and the formations of line were executed with almost instantaneous alignments. The manner in which the battalion passed from the double to the quick time, and vice versa, in the single and double rank formations, was also noticeable for its exactness. In the double time marchings Company B (or that part of it under command of Captain Steele) was particularly conspicuous for precision of time, distances, and step—a fact doubtless due to the superior skill and prompt and distinct commands of its veteran commander. Next the double column movements were taken up, the line being reformed by deployments to the front and to the right and left by two movements. The execution of these showed that the manoeuvres were thoroughly under-

stood, and every one of them having passed off without flaw, the battalion was brought into line halted, and put through the manual, loadings and firings, in a prompt, spirited manner, the volleys, especially, being executed with commendable regularity, and having gone through the firings by wing, company, and rank and file, direct and oblique, the line was again put in motion, broken into fours and ordered to execute to the left close column of companies, and here something which might have developed into a balk but for the prompt action of the Lieut. Colonel, occurred. One of the younger lieutenants in command of a company attempted to march his command so as to follow the one in his front when it was turning out of the column, which would have resulted in a division formation, but Col. Smith saw the blunder and by timely interference saved the movement. These column formations were repeated until satisfactorily executed, and were followed by a number of closings in mass and taking of wheeling distances, manoeuvres so often practiced in this army that it is unnecessary to refer here to the manner of their execution. As deserving of special praise a series of advances in battalion front should not be forgotten, and it is due to say that they rank among the best performances of their kind. These were the principal movements of a drill which deserves to be called a success in every respect, and which demonstrated that the 7th, so far as precision of movements, discipline, attendance, etc., is concerned, remains, as ever, in front of all the other organizations. We witnessed the drill in company with Col. D. E. Anstett, late of the 13th, an officer hard to be pleased, yet who fully shared in every one of our views expressed in this article. We only noticed one instance where a guide was tardy in coming on the line and inverting his piece, but he was brought to his senses by the field officer so quickly that the trifling piece of inattention was noticed only by a very few.

The following is the last quarterly report of the 7th Regiment present:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	10	10	20
Company A.....	3	99	102
Company B.....	3	100	103
Company C.....	3	92	95
Company D.....	3	65	68
Company E.....	2	65	67
Company F.....	3	100	103
Company G.....	3	100	103
Company H.....	3	90	93
Company I.....	3	100	103
Company K.....	3	90	93
Total.....	88	911	999

NEW YORK ITEMS.

General Orders from Albany publish the following:

Commissioned.—T. B. Rand, Lieut. Col.; Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Major, 9th Regt.; 2d Lt. Chas. S. Shanks, 10th Battalion; Lt. Col. A. F. Stewart, 11th Regt.; A. Schermerhorn, 1st Lieut. and Adj.; 1st Lt. Becker S. Barnard; 2d Lt. Howard Fell, 13th Regt.; Captains Wm. A. Brown and D. M. Demarest; 1st Lt. C. O. Davis; 2d Lt. Geo. W. Hunt, 13th Regt.; 1st Lt. Edward Bennett, 14th Regt.; Capt. Jose D. C. Priest; 1st Lt. Sherlock H. Byron, 22d Regt.; 2d Lt. James J. Harris, Geo. W. Middleton, Jr., 23d Regt.; 1st Lt. Wm. Van der Clute, Jr.; 2d Lt. Wm. D. Wood, 34d Regt.; Capt. Wm. H. Edry, 47th Regt.; 2d Lt. Edward P. Field, 55th Regt.; 1st Lt. Wm. H. Smith; 2d Lt. Hiram B. Odell, 10th Separate Co.; John F. Moorehead, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 18th Separate Co.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, has officially published a description of the uniform of the 23d Regiment as adopted May 8 and Sept. 12, 1883, and approved from Headquarters in S. O. 106, Sept., 1883, and ordered that the necessary changes to conform thereto will be made at once. He has also had the good sense of publishing an order discontinuing official salutes of privates to non-commissioned officers, and between sergeants when giving or receiving orders. We are glad to see somebody take the initiative in this matter. Many an otherwise fair performance is marred and made to appear ridiculous by incessant salutes of the above description even in first class organizations.

Frank L. Bartlett has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, 9th Regiment.

Through a flaw in the serving of the notice the election of a Lieutenant in Co. F, 8th Regiment, on Monday, April 14, became void, and a new election will have to be ordered.

Col. Edgar B. Jewett has been elected Brigadier General 8th Brigade, in place of Graves, resigned.

Commandants of all organizations of the National Guard, practicing with rifle, have been ordered to forward direct to Brig. Gen. C. F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, No. 1 Centuries Bldg., New York City, on or before May 1, 1884, a roster containing full name and rank of every member of their command on April 15, 1884. Upon this roster will be based the records of Rifle Practice for the season of 1884.

Battalion drills took place in the 47th by companies B, A, D and H, on April 15, and G, I, F, K and E, on April 17. The same wings will drill April 22 and 24 respectively.

The 2d platoon of the 24 Battery, Lieut. David Wilson, will give an exhibition and competitive drill and reception at their armory on Tuesday evening, April 23, 1884. Prizes will be distributed to the individual members of the winning section. The judges will comprise Col. J. H. Jones, 12th Regiment, Capt. F. P. Earle, 24 Battery, and Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery.

The 22d Regt. have definitely decided to have a dress parade in the Armory on May 7, and a field day at Governor's Island on May 15. On the occasion of the latter the Mayor and the Armory Board will be requested to review the regiment at the City Hall on the march of the regiment down Broadway. Of course the realization of the Governor's Island project depends upon the permission of Gen. Hancock and Jackson, but in view of the excellent impression made by the regiment last year we do not believe the regiment need have any apprehension on that score. Gillmore's music will doubtless be appreciated by the residents of the Island.

We stated in our recent article on the Cincinnati Riots that the adjutant-general had directed the equipment of the Armory with appliances for use in riots, such as axes, lanterns, ropes, etc., and ammunition. This order has now been officially published. In this connection it is a simple matter of justice to state that the 47th Regiment years ago, when under command of (now) Brig.-Gen. Brownell, was equipped with all the appliances which might become necessary in the emergency of a riot.

Now that Brig.-Gen. Ward has been ordered to investigate the troubles in the 71st Regiment we hope that the matter will be attended to promptly, sifted to the bottom and decided on military and not personal principles. Reform in the 71st is one of the pressing questions of the day. In the way things are reported as going on lately the regiment cannot last much longer.

Col. Henry D. Stanwood has accepted the adjutancy of the 23d Regiment.

Co. G, 7th Regiment, Capt. J. C. Abrams, gave a handsome exhibition drill at the Armory on April 15.

Col.-elect Alfred O. Barnes, 13th Regiment, has passed a sine examination.

Tue 2d Battery will have presentation of marksmen's badge on Tuesday April 22, in full dress uniform at the 14th Regiment Armory.

The New Jersey authorities have adopted Gen. Brownell's riot tactics as a text-book.

A plot of land 80x160 has been purchased for the new Armory of the 17th Separate Co. of Fushing. There was appropriated for this \$9,000 by the State and \$3,000 by the county.

The Times says: "A member of Gen. Shaker's staff, whose horse was confiscated by an ordinary line officer on Decoration Day, recently went to Kentucky to buy a black horse, which should 'take the shine' out of the made-to-order steeds usually ridden at division parades in this city. The gallant officer has never quailed in the engagements in this city, but he found the chivalrous Southerners too much for him. He arrived in Ga-

diplomacy as peace was about being declared. Leaving Portopolis, the valiant warrior entered the town of Berry. While walking along the street, with upturned nose at the lack of bustle, the officer encountered a citizen. The citizen promptly drew his revolver and with equal promptness shot and killed a man who was walking at the side of the officer. The latter hastily left town. On the following day the officer was reading his *Times* in the Phoenix Hotel at Lexington, Ky., when a bullet crashed through the paper he was reading and perforated a man who was seated in an adjoining chair. It was merely a commercial traveler paying his compliments to a brother "drummer," but the New York officer was offended and left the room. He was about to keep an appointment with a gentleman in the evening when he learned that the gentleman had been unavoidably detained, having been ventilated during the afternoon by the bowie-knife of another gentleman. Next day the officer took a carriage ride. The horse ran away, smashing the buggy and tossing the gallant son of Mars into the mud. "This is altogether too lively a country for me," said the officer. So he packed his grip-bag and started for home. "There are many good points about New York horses," he remarked yesterday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. F. L. HITCHCOCK, 13th Infantry, in general orders, publishes the report of the regimental inspector of rifle practice for the season of 1883. The colonel takes occasion to congratulate the regiment on its continued pre-eminence in this most useful and soldierly art, more than 60 per cent. having qualified as marksmen. This cannot be said of any other Pennsylvania regiment. Again, the regiment furnished 10 out of the 12 which constituted the Pennsylvania State team at Creedmoor, and 11 out of 12 which competed for the Hilton trophy at the same meeting. The Thirteenth was also the only Pennsylvania regiment to send a team to Creedmoor to compete with the various teams of the National Guard of the United States in marksmanship; and although unsuccessful in the match for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup (which was won by the 13th Regiment team in 1882 by the highest score ever made, except on one occasion, to wit, 850), yet the team did itself and the State credit in making in 1883 the remarkable score of 353, or two more points than was ever made before in this match. With such a record there was great honor even in defeat.

The report shows a total decrease in the number of marksmen of 22, which is accounted for by discharges. The losses occur in Cos. A, C, D, E, and F, while Cos. B, G, and H show an increase. Co. B comes to the front with a full maximum company roll of 63 marksmen, with an average score of 32 1-5, an increase of over 42 for the year 1882. Co. A, with 10 less than in 1882, shows a splendid roll of 53, with an average score of 35 3-4. For such a record, the result of earnest, efficient work, there can only be words of the highest praise.

Of the work at home during the season, the "Citizens' trophy," open to teams of five, was won by Co. A three times in five matches. The company is therefore entitled to hold the trophy for the season of 1884. The Co. A trophy, open to teams of six men, none of whom have shot in matches at Creedmoor, was won three times by Co. A, on the following scores: 289, 302, and 323.

The "Colonel Boies Palma Trophy" was once more won by the 13th Regiment, by a score of 663, the only competing team being that of the 9th Regiment, with a score of 532 points, including an allowance of 33 points. The gold-headed cane offered by the "Binghamton City Guards" to the best shot in the Soranton City Guard (Companies A, B, C and D) was won by Private Chas. H. Welles of Co. D.

The inspector says: "The general result this year (1883) and the individual scores of this and last year at Creedmoor, coupled with the general opinion of riflemen, fully warrant the assertion that the regimental and State teams will always be handicapped a number of points, so long as they are compelled to use the Springfield Rifle against the Sharps in the hands of our adversaries."

The result of the quarterly inspection of the regiment by the Colonel is announced, giving the following as the company averages, for arms, uniforms, general appearance and drill: Company A, 84 14-15; B, 73 7-15; C, 80 1-3; D, 78 7-15; E, 74 1-3; G, 67 1-7 and H, 76 8 15. The arms of Co. B were found perfectly clean.

A school of instruction for the officers of the regiment has been established, and will meet at Headquarters in the Armory of the Soranton City Guard on the third Mondays of April, May, June and July. A course of lessons is prescribed in orders, one of the subjects to be considered being the "Suppression of Riots." Every officer is required to be present at all of these schools, and by a thorough study of the several subjects prescribed, be prepared to impart, as well as to receive instruction.

MARYLAND.

The committee on militia of the House of Delegates has called attention to what they term "the deplorable condition of the National Guard of the State." They recommend that the State militia consist of at least one brigade of infantry, one battery of artillery, and if deemed necessary by the commander-in-chief, one company of cavalry; that the entire militia force of the State be uniformed alike, except as to insignia, which should correspond with the United States regulations; that there should be an annual inspection between May 1 and June 1, and that every company, after passing the inspection as to numbers, discipline, etc., receive \$450 for its support; that a camp of instruction should be ordered once a year, between July 1 and September 1, for not over six days, and that the officers and men, while on that or any other duty ordered by the commander-in-chief, receive the regular pay of United States soldiers; and that \$50,000 be appropriated for the militia.

Unfortunately their recommendations were not carried out and but \$15,000 for the support of the militia for the year has been appropriated.

NEW JERSEY.

The annual inspection and muster of the troops will be made by the authorized officers between May 1 and 31, in the daytime, and regimental and battalion organizations will be assembled upon such dates and at such central places as the brigade commanders may designate. Transportation will be furnished by the quartermaster-general upon the requisition of the commanding officer of each regiment and battalion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent asks what is the total strength of the volunteer forces of Great Britain. Ans.—307,335 members of all kinds. Of these 303 are under 17 years of age. Between 17 and 18 the numbers were about 7,000; between 18 and 19, 16,000; between 19 and 20, nearly 19,000; and between 20 and 21, 19,198; this being the highest total recorded. With regard to length of service, those of 1 year and up to 4 years number 128,953, from 4 to 5 years the total is 15,093; from 5 to 6 years, 11,574; from 6 to 7 years, 8,844; from 7 to 8 years, 7,303; from 8 to 9 years, 6,072; from 9 to 10 years, 4,948; from 10 to 15 years, 12,704; from 15 to 20 years, 6,735; and upwards of 20 years, 5,160.

A correspondent says: "Will you please be kind enough to look over the records of the war from 1862 until 1865, and find out whether there was a James Doyle enlisted from Buffalo, and where he was born and what his wife's name was, and where he was buried and his age when he enlisted and where he died and where he was married." This involves a minute inquiry into the domestic affairs of James Doyle, which we do not feel authorized to make.

Ex-First Sergeant.—Captain Geo. S. Gallupe is now on the retired list of the Army; last address Pittsburg, Pa. The present officers of Co. D, 1st U. S. Infantry, (Fort McDowell, Arizona) are Capt. D. F. Callinan, 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell and 2d Lieut. B. S. Weber.

Fort Craig, N. M., asks "if volunteers from the Army for the Greely Relief Expedition have been called for yet, and if not, how soon will they be." Ans.—The Secretary of War announced some time ago that "enlisted men of the Army will not be sent on the Greely expedition."

N. A.—You are further informed that the Italian steam frigate *Re don Luigi de Portugallo* was built by W. H. Webb, of New York, launched August 29, 1863, and sailed for Italy in 1864.

IRONCLADS FOR THE NAVY.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill Senator Vest said: "The Senator asks me what to do. Take this money out of the Treasury that to day is the fruitful source of all sorts of inventions for extravagance and even for fraud, and build five first-class ironclads that can face the navies of the world and that can defend our seaboard both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. We are wasting this money day by day in the construction of naval pleasure boats and commerce destroyers. We have no commerce. Our cities to-day are in the hands of any maritime nation that chooses to attack them, and yet Senators say that we must build a Navy when our seaboard itself is defenseless!"

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Senate a letter from Rear Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., in which he answers this objection. Admiral Simpson says: "The first Advisory Board was fully sensible of the need of armored vessels for the Navy, but in consideration of the great need of cruisers to carry the flag abroad it recommended as the first step in 'rehabilitating the Navy' the construction of vessels to supply this, the most pressing want of the service. Construction of armored vessels was confidently expected to follow in due order after a sufficient number of unarmored vessels should have been built to form a cruising force. It seems apparent that the building of armored vessels and of unarmored vessels was not proposed to be carried on simultaneously from a disinclination to call for very large appropriations. For the purpose of conforming to the implied desires of Senators for armored ships, and from the fact that there is no doubt of the need of them, I respectfully recommend that the programme laid out by the first Advisory Board be so far departed from as to admit of having one armored vessel under construction constantly, even while the work of providing cruisers is in progress. The length of time required for such construction is from three to five years. They are very costly and will involve much study and careful preparation; besides the selection of a type will be a matter requiring much deliberation."

As an indication of the type to be adopted, he submits particulars of two armored vessels which represent the most advanced ideas of the present day, H. B. M. S. *Imperieuse*, low building, and the turreted ship *Riachuelo*, just completed for the Brazilian Government by an English firm on the Thames. The particulars of these vessels are as follows:

Length,	<i>Imperieuse</i> 315 ft.;	<i>Riachuelo</i> 305 ft.
Beam,	" 61 ft.;	" 52 ft.
Draught,	" 25 ft.;	" 20 ft.
Displacement,	" 7,400 tons;	" 5,700 tons.
Ind. H. P.,	" 8,000;	" 6,000.
Speed,	" 16 knots;	" 16 knots.

The *Imperieuse* carries four 9.2 inch guns, each mounted in an armored barbet, and six 6 inch guns in broadside. The barbets are arranged one forward, one aft and the others abreast of each other at the sides amidships; the heavy guns are thus situated at twice the height from the water that they would be in a turreted ship, and can be fired three together in any direction.

The *Riachuelo* carries four 9 inch guns in two turrets and six 6 inch guns on the upper deck. There is an armor belt of eleven inches thickness covered by a two inch deck, and the turrets have ten inches of armor. The armor protection is by no means so complete as that of the *Imperieuse*, nor is the arrangement of the battery so effective, but, on the other hand, the speed is greater and the displacement is 1,700 tons less.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The House, on Monday, passed the resolution No. 170, authorizing the Secretary of War to organize a board of not less than three officers of the ordnance and artillery arms of the service, to ascertain the facts relative to the claim of Dr. J. B. Read against the Government for the use of his projectile inventions, and to report what sum, if any, the United States ought, in justice, to pay for the same.

The Senate Military Committee held a short session on Tuesday. The only bill acted upon was S. 675, providing that Section 4 of the act of 1865 be so construed as to entitle to the three months' pay proper provided for therein the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein, who were killed or who died in the service between the 3d day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865. Mr. Hawley was authorized to report the matter favorably.

The Secretary of War transmitted to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday, a communication from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, submitting a plan and estimates for a fire proof building for an office suitable for the uses of the Signal Service, to cost, with its site, about \$300,000. The proposed site is near the corner of 17th and G streets, in the vicinity of the present offices, now occupied at an annual rental of \$7,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 2040, Mr. Groome. For the relief of Captain Andrew W. Johnson. That Andrew W. Johnson, a captain in the Navy of the United States having regularly reached the head of that grade after forty-two years of continuous and faithful service, and having been rejected by the board of medical examiners as unfit for promotion in consequence of physical disqualifications which were incurred in the line of duty, or incident thereto, which induced him to elect retirement from active duty, under the provisions of section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, and who but for said physical disqualifications would have been eligible for promotion to a higher grade, he being at the time of his rejection by the board employed on active service in command of a cruising vessel of war, be, and he is hereby, authorized to be placed on the retired-list of the U. S. Navy with the rank and retired pay of a commodore, from the date of his retirement from active duty as a captain, and as though he had been promoted to the grade of commodore prior to his retirement.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 6584, Mr. Ossian Ray. Making persons honorably discharged after service in the Army or Navy during the late war eligible to appointments in the civil service, the salary of which does not exceed \$1,200, without the civil-service examination required by law.

H. R. 6586, Mr. Dorsheimer. That the laws regulating appointments in the Army be, and they are hereby, suspended for the purposes of this act; and that in view of the services to his country rendered by John C. Fremont, now of New York, as explorer, administrator, and soldier, the president is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him a major-general in the Army of the United States, and thereupon to place him on the retired-list of the Army with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer with the rank of a major-general, without regard and in addition to the retired-list now authorized by law.

H. R. 6610, Mr. Bingham. Amending clause 2, section 2426 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., so that such clause will read as amended:

"Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, stowaway-men, clerks, and landmen in the Navy. And the persons named in this clause shall be entitled to the benefits of this law if they were in the naval service, under orders from the Government of the United States to cruise for privateers, in the war with Mexico, on any of the high seas."

REUNION OF POTOMAC VETERANS.

A SPECIAL campfire of the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Masonic Temple in Washington on Friday evening, April 11, in commemoration of the operations against Vicksburg. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley presided. Gen. Grant, as he walked with the aid of a crutch at the head of the invited guests, was greeted with the wildest applause. Generals Hawley and Logan made speeches. While the latter was speaking President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln entered the hall. As soon as their presence was made known the assemblage arose and cheered them loudly until they reached the platform, the band stationed in the gallery meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." When the President and Secretary had reached the platform, the presiding officer called for three cheers for the President, which were given, and for three cheers for the son of Abraham Lincoln, which were also given with a will.

Gen. Grant, after the crowd had sung "Marching Through Georgia," under the lead of Gen. Hawley, spoke at length on the Vicksburg campaign and his orders to retire from the river at that point and move down and help Banks at Port Hudson. And speaking of Lincoln's subsequent apology to him for wrongly accusing him, Gen. Grant added: "We have had men to occupy the position that he did who probably made more mistakes than he, but never admitted them."

Gen. Baum, Major McKinley, Secretary Lincoln and others also spoke.

THE IMPROVED GATLING GUN.

THE London *Engineer* says: "As Lord Charles Beresford, in his lecture on machine guns, which has now been published in the 'Proceedings of the Royal United Service Institution,' failed to point out the vast improvements which have been made in the Gatling guns, a description of the improved Gatling, as well as an account of the experiments which were made at Sandyhook, U. S., in January, and at Shoeburyness in June last, will be of interest."

The guns have six, eight, and ten barrels, each barrel having its corresponding lock. The barrels and locks revolve together, inside the outer stationary case. But in addition to this action, the locks have a forward and backward motion of their own. The forward motion places the cartridges in the chambers of the barrels, and closes the breach at each discharge; while the backward motion extracts the empty cartridge case after firing. The cartridges are supplied to the gun by magazines consisting of a circular drum of a width slightly greater than the length of the cartridge. On the two circular plates which form the ends of the drum are spiral grooves running from the centre to the outer edge, in which the ends of the cartridges are supported and guided in and out of the magazine. In the centre of the magazine, between the two aforesaid grooved plates, are two other circular plates which revolve round the centre shaft, having a number of slots radiating from the centre, and joined near the outer edge by pins. These two plates, when revolved, force the cartridges along the aforesaid grooves in the end plates, out of the magazine into the receiver of the gun, and in front of the locks. The centre plates of the magazine are revolved by projections on the receiver, which engage with pins that join the centre plates in the form of gear. The magazine is held in its place over the receiver by flanges on each side of the hopper, with two undercut slots in which two projections on the magazine fit so as to lock it in its place. The slots are of unequal size, so that the magazine cannot be wrongly inserted. On the left hand side of the hopper are two wedge shaped points that are let down into the receiver, which eject the empty shell from the receiver when extracted from the chambers by backward motion of the lock.

The extractor is so formed that its hook remains always in front of the cartridge head, and is rendered stronger by making it double its former width circumferentially. It has no spring, and does not lift the lock by springing over the cartridge head. The cartridge is therefore always struck centrally instead of at the side. The extractor is so arranged that, after each discharge, it holds back the firing pin so that its point does not project in front of the lock face until released by the

cocking ring, making it impossible for a premature explosion of the cartridge to take place, by the forward motion of the lock coming in contact with the cartridge heads. In firing at high elevations the cartridges are prevented from sliding back into the mechanism through the orifice in the front lock flange, either when the locks are in or out of the gun, by flanging the openings, and making the locks to correspond.

"The gun has been fired in a vertical position with as much ease and perfection as when horizontal. The rear portion of the lock is supported by a T way at the centre instead of at the bottom, in order to prevent all possibility of ramming by dust or sand. The gun is mounted on trunnions two inches below the centre, and is elevated and depressed by means of a circular elevating arc, connected at both extremities with the gun, and actuated by gearing so arranged that the elevation and depression are indicated in degrees and minutes. A horizontal limb for direction is graduated in the same way. Both kinds of gear are so arranged that they can be instantly thrown out, allowing the gun to move rapidly in all directions by means of a long lever. The automatic oscillator is dispensed with, the effect being produced by hand movement of the rear lever. An adjustment of the lateral training is obtained by means of stops on the turn table of the carriage, which can be set to any required number of degrees. The gun can be elevated to 74 deg., and depressed to 88 deg. It is provided with two sights, viz., one on each side. A device is added to serve the purpose of throwing the cocking ring out of action at will, and prevents the cocking of the firing pins. This is of advantage during drill, and allows firing motion to take place without snapping and thereby injuring the firing pins. The barrels are locked into the rear flange plate instead of being screwed as heretofore. In case of accident to lock or barrel the lock can be instantly removed, and the firing continued with the remaining locks. The gun can be fired with the crank either at the rear or side. When at the side the gun fires at each turn of the crank about one half the number of shots to the number of barrels in the gun; when at the rear it fires at each turn of the crank as many shots as there are barrels in the gun. The feed magazines hold from 65 to 104 cartridges each, and weigh from 10 lb. to 24½ lb. when full of cartridges. The musket calibre guns weigh from 100 lb. to 237 lb. each, according to the number and length of the barrels."

The Engineer also gives extracts and results of firing taken from the official reports of trials made with the new model Gatling gun, by the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook, N. J., and Navy Ordnance Board, Washington.

The rapidity of the fire was as follows:—

Date.	Kind of Cartridge.	No. of Rounds.	Time.
U. S. Service Cartridge.			
Jan. 4, 405 grain bullet, copper shell,		812	0 min. 46½ sec.
Jan. 4, 500 "		926	1 min. 0 sec.
Jan. 6, 405 "		812	0 min. 45½ sec.
Jan. 6, 500 "		816	0 min. 45½ sec.
Total.....3386 3 min. 17 sec.			

THE HOTCHKISS TORPEDO BOAT GUN.

In a recent number (February 1), *Engineering* publishes a description of the Hotchkiss 37-Millimetre Torpedo Boat Gun, of which it says:

One man can, with a little practice, fire this gun with the rapidity of about twenty shots per minute, but the time required, if the shots are carefully aimed, is far greater. The following are the principal dimensions:

Calibre.....	37 mm.	1.46 in.
Length of bore (20 calibres).....	740 mm.	29.14 in.
Number of grooves.....	12	12
Depth of grooves (uniform).....	0.4 mm.	.016 in.
Width of lands (uniform).....	2 mm.	.08 in.
Pitch of rifling (in calibres).....	29.9	29.9
Angle of rifling.....	6 deg.	6 deg.
Weight of gun.....	33 kilos.	72.6 lb.
Length of gun (without the stock).....	840 mm.	33.08 in.
Total length of gun with the stock.....	1140 mm.	3 ft. 8.88 in.
Weight of pivot and socket.....	25 kilos.	55 lb.

Ammunition.

Total weight of shell charged and fused.....	450 gr.	15.84 oz.
Bursting charge.....	22 gr.	1.77 oz.
Length of projectile.....	33 mm.	1.30 in.
Charge of powder.....	80 gr.	2.8 oz.
Weight of metallic cartridge case.....	95 gr.	3.34 oz.
Total length of complete cartridge.....	167 mm.	6.57 in.
Total weight of complete cartridge.....	630 gr.	1.2 lb.
Initial velocity with ordinary French		
Ripault cannon powder.....	402 m.	1318 ft.

The total weight of gun, ammunition, etc., would be distributed as follows for a single-barrel Hotchkiss gun:

	Kilos.	lb.
Weight of 37-millimetre single-barrel rapid-firing gun.....	34	74.8
Weight of universal pivot for same.....	15	33
Weight of socket and fastenings.....	10	22
Weight of accessories and reserve parts.....	7	15.4
120 rounds of ammunition, each 630 gr.	75.5	166
Two steel plate ammunition chests, each to carry 60 rounds, each 10 kilos,		
250 gr.....	20.5	45.1
Total.....	162	356.3

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons recently that the British naval commanders had been ordered to oppose any attempt of the Portuguese to extend their occupation of the Congo beyond Ambria.

To those about to inaugurate "house cleaning" for the present season we commend the use of the Dry Sixed Kalsomine and Fresco Paints for coloring walls and ceilings supplied from Johnston's Paint Works, Office 206 Water Street, New York City. The Government has dealt largely with this firm for several years past and been entirely satisfied with the materials furnished. The Kalsomine is of pure white and a variety of tints, is free from poisonous matter, and is invaluable in cleansing and disinfecting walls impregnated with germs of disease. Above all it is economical, the price being reasonable, and a small quantity goes a long way in use. A perfectly reliable and thoroughly established business firm, intending customers may rest assured that their orders will be treated honestly and squarely.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SOME of the correspondents who were connected with the French expeditionary Army in Tonquin have found reason to seriously criticize the undisciplined character of the French soldiers. It is said that the French officers had no control whatsoever over their men; that they did not salute their superiors in rank, even those of their own company; that they smoked and talked with any one who came up when they were on sentry duty, and laughed and joked when they were at drill. The reason for this was that the officers did not dare to impose any punishment upon them for infractions of military rule. The modes of punishment to which resort might be had were shooting and flogging; but then the officers knew that if they sentenced privates to this course of discipline they would be shot by their own troops in the next action.

CAPT. Le Vallois and three other French engineer officers, at present engaged in making military surveys, accompany the army of the Sultan this year on the annual mission of collecting tribute from the more turbulent of the tribes. It is expected that this will result in giving to the world some new and interesting information of parts regarding which little or nothing is known with certainty at present.

The Council of the National Rifle Association has resolved that all Snider competitions shall be abolished, and their place taken by contests with the Martini-Henry, at the next Wimbledon meeting. The prize list is to be increased by about £1,000, divided among the various contests.

There are at present 250,000 Martini Henry rifles in store in England. This is somewhat below the ordinary reserve, it not having been thought desirable to manufacture any larger number of rifles, in view of the possible alteration of the arm.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill forbidding soldiers to vote at elections, and allowing clergy-men to vote only at the places where they lived before entering the priesthood.

A DESPATCH from London states there is every indication that the Government intends to undertake an autumn campaign toward Kharطوم. Preparations for such an event are being actively made. The survey of the Nile as far as the second cataract, which Capt. Molineux undertook some weeks ago at the command of the Admiralty to determine the feasibility of the use of gunboats has been completed, and Capt. Molineux has returned to Cairo. He has now been ordered to report upon the upper reaches of the river as far as Shendi. He is also to report on a scheme for getting the English regiments across the Korosko Desert.

ON the subject of the bad quality of metal in the British bayonet of the present day, a large firm of steel manufacturers at Sheffield writes as follows: "We must say that the steel now used for the manufacture of bayonets is of the poorest quality and the workmanship equally so; the consequence being that practically they are simply useless. The contracts are given to the maker who offers the lowest price regardless of value. There will always, of course, be manufacturers of a certain standard ready to meet such demands; and our British troops are therefore provided with arms which are a disgrace to everyone connected with them. A few years ago these goods were made from a high class steel with workmanship in ratio, and we maintain that in the end they were the best value, and a credit to everyone engaged in turning them out."

In the French Chamber there was a short discussion, in the course of the debate on the Army Appropriation bill, on the rank of Marshal. A proposal to abolish the title altogether was combated by the Minister of War as depriving the state of a means of stimulating zeal in rendering great



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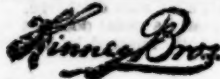
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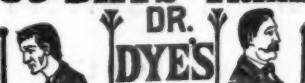
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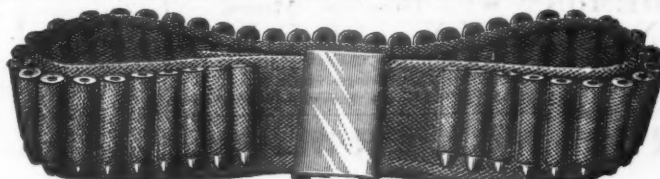
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 favor in the field the carrying of cartridges in that manner.

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